THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 39. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

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THE SITUATION.

The Battles near Metz—The Siege of Strasburg—A Prussian Advance in the Southeast of France—Alleged Occupation of Besancon, and Threatening of Paris by the Belfort Route.

Last night's despatches leave the situation in Europe in great uncertainty. Among the things that can be counted on as assured is the fact that the French have not abandoned Metz, although it would appear that they have abandoned the line of the Moselle. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, the Emperor, accompanied by "the tranquil infant," left Metz for Verdun, a strongly fortified town about thirty miles west of Metz, on the railroad to Rheims. He left behind him a considerable garrison, and a proclamation charging it "never to allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France."

The Battles near Metz.

Later in the day, it would appear that such of the army as were in the neighborhood of Metz attempted to cross to the left or west bank of the Moselle, to accompany the Emperor in his retreat towards Chalons, but while they were crossing the river, the Prussians under General Von Steinmetz fell upon them in great force and a battle ensued, lasting, according to Napoleon's own account, about four hours. The result of the fight, according to the Emperor's own bulletin, was a repulse of the Prussians with a great loss to them. But King William, who is rather better authority, declares that victory was on the Prussian side; and unofficial accounts from Forbach, now in the possession of the Prussians, state that the French were thrown into great confusion, and were routed with great slaughter, after having made a gallant stand. None of the reports received up to the time at which we write give the exact locality of the conflict or the subsequent movements of either army. Napoleon's bulletin announcing a French victory was dated 10 P. M. of August 14, at Longueville, which is on the railroad from Frouard to Chalons, about 30 miles south of Verdun, the place for which he started on leaving Metz at 2 o'clock in the morning, and accessible from Metz or Verdun only by making a long railroad circuit through Chalons. What took Napoleon to Longueville, and how he got there, are still mysterious. Advices from Paris state that the corps of Generals L'Admirault and De Caen were engaged in this conflict on the French side, and announce the arrival of the Emperor and the Infant at Verdun, thus further complicating the movements of the Imperial warriors.

And directly on top of the conflicting bulletins about the battle at the passage of the Moselle come reports from Luxemburg of another conflict in the neighborhood of Metz, as having been fought yesterday morning, lasting from four o'clock until nine, and resulting in a Prussian victory. This alleged battle is even more mysterious than that of Sunday, and will probably turn out to have been the same affair.

Advices from the Prussian side state that the second line of the German army, composed almost wholly of Prussian troops, is moving forward to support the first line, which has now advanced so far into the enemy's country. The Paris *Temps* of yesterday gives a slight clue to the movements of both armies by stating that the object of the Prussians was to get between Metz and its base of supplies, this object being defeated by the repulse of the invaders and the failure of their attempt to prevent the French from crossing to the west bank of the Moselle.

The Siege of Strasburg.

Advices from the neighborhood of Strasburg, through French sources, state that the Prussians do not appear to really intend to besiege that fortress, being desirous merely of cutting off its supplies, for which purpose they have blown up the bridges and otherwise tampered with the railway to Basel. The city, it is claimed, is fully garrisoned and provisioned for a siege, and the supply of water is under the control of the authorities and cannot be cut off.

Prussian Movements in the Southeast of France.

On August 9th there were reports that the Prussians had occupied Mulhausen, an important city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated at the intersection of the Rhone and Rhine Canal by the railroad from Strasburg to Basel, 61 miles S. S. W. of the former place, and about 12 miles from the Baden frontier. Only a few days ago, however, it was reported that the French still held Mulhausen, and now comes another report from Carlsruhe that the Prussians have occupied it and Besancon. The latter is a strongly fortified city of about 45,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Doubs and on the Rhone and Rhine Canal, about 65 miles southwest of Mulhausen and Basel. It contains a citadel which stands on a high rock and is regarded as impregnable. The railroad from Mulhausen to Chalons-sur-Saone passes through the city. Forty-five miles to the northeast of Besancon, and on the railroad named, is situated the fortress of Belfort, the southern point of the French front. The fortifications of this place are very formidable, 20,000 men scarcely sufficing to man them. As the country between Belfort and Paris is flat and open, and contains but one obstacle to the march of a hostile army on Paris by this route—the fortified town of Langres, situated near the source of the river Marne, about 65 miles W. N. W. of Belfort—the alleged movement of the Prussians upon Besancon is full of peril to the French. This very fact causes us to doubt the truth of the report that a considerable portion of the enemy has been permitted to advance to this point without encountering a French force. Belfort is almost directly west of Basel, and just to the southeast there is a projection in the Swiss frontier, bringing it within fifteen miles of the border, so that the alleged Prussian advance would have to pass within a few miles of Belfort, or pass to the north of that fortress through the southern spur of the Vosges. The same despatch which speaks of the advance on Mulhausen and Besancon, states that 100,000 of the Prussian Landwehr are crossing the frontier, but does not intimate whether or not this advance is being made in support of the movement to the south of Belfort

Among the practicable routes from Germany to Paris is this by way of Belfort, and it was to guard against the advance of a hostile army in this direction that persistent efforts have been made to strengthen the fortifications of Belfort. After many changes in ownership during a period of six hundred years, the town was finally ceded to France by Austria by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The defenses were then taken in hand by Vauban, who enclosed the town and citadel within a bastioned wall completely hiding the former from view. The works as they now exist were only finished about forty years ago, when two additional lines or circles of defence were added by General de Bellouet, by which it was thought Belfort had been made a position of equal strength with Metz and Strasburg.

THE LATEST.

The Second Battle Near Metz.

Despatches from Berlin under our Second Edition head give some particulars of the second encounter near Metz, which took place late yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a decided Prussian victory. The 1st and 7th Corps of the Prussian army, which, at last accounts, were under the command respectively of Generals von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow, after inflicting a loss of 4000 on the French, drove them inside their walls, and subsequently a grand reconnoissance, under King William in person, was maintained for some hours, within two lines of the French defenses, without an effort being made to dislodge the Prussians.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ADVICES TO AUGUST 6.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Brussels, we have advices by mail from Europe to the 6th of August.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Financial Aspect of the Franco-Prussian Struggle.

The London *Spectator* has the following remarks on the financial aspect of the war between France and Prussia:—

It is clear, we think, that the war for the time it lasts must be one of the most costly which has ever been waged. This is an inevitable consequence of the magnitude of the armies that are to fight. The Italian war of 1859 cost France at least £30,000,000, though it lasted only six weeks, and France made no such effort as she will now be called upon to make. Prussia in 1866 spent nearly as much on three weeks' actual campaigning, and in spite of requisitions on all her neighbors, recourse to borrowing was still necessary to make good the exhaustion of her treasury.

But Prussia in 1866 was only half the power with which France now enters the lists, and had no equal antagonist to cope with. It is plain that if these previous wars, short as they were, were so expensive, the cost to either combatant will now be vastly in excess. What it may mount up to we almost fear to put into figures. The parliaments of each power have begun by voting credits for £25,000,000, or rather more, apiece, but even these large sums will be mere instalments.

The only parallel we can think of is that of the American civil war, when the North, which by itself was hardly so great a State as either France or Prussia, kept a million of men under arms at a cost of not less than £200,000,000 a year. Much of this expense was caused by high pay and bounties, a waste not likely to be so heavy under the better organization of the combatants now engaged; but if we say £100,000,000 a year to keep a million of men fighting in Europe, we should be far within the mark.

The normal army budget of either combatant is nearly £15,000,000, and war will at once treble and quadruple this by increasing the men under arms who have to be equipped and fed. On this account alone there will be an additional expense of £20,000,000 or £25,000,000 to each State by the change from a "peace" to a war footing, and it is not extravagant to estimate the wear and tear of a war—the ammunition spent, the gunpowder blown away, the loss of *materiel*, the cost of transport, the extra expenditure for supplies in haste—to be at least double that amount.

That the war will cost each party from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000 a month, besides its ordinary war budget, is a very moderate calculation. No doubt each side has been preparing since 1866, accumulating stores and supplies, victualing fortresses, and otherwise anticipating the current expenses of a war. But the amount thus anticipated would be a mere trifle in the lavish outlay of a few months' fighting. The war will not last many weeks before both combatants have spent above twenty millions apiece, and in a very few months the figure on each side may sum up to the hundred millions.

Both powers are good for many months' war, even at the tremendous rate of expenditure involved. There is certainly no doubt about France, in spite of the chronic deficits and increasing debt which have been characteristic of the empire. French finance has been dreadfully mismanaged, and the people have heavy taxes to bear from which economy would have saved them; but when all is said, the hard fact remains that there still is capacity in France to bear a heavy additional load—the French revenue is elastic, and a few years' natural increase will provide for a good deal more interest. To put the annual growth at three quarters of a million only, which is under the mark, the progress of ten years would nearly cover the annual interest of the loans required for a war expenditure of £200,000,000.

Of course the French Government would not be able to borrow all that at four per cent., but the anticipation of another year or two's recovery of revenue would permit the offer of a higher rate. There is this further consideration, that a great war, such as is implied by an expenditure of £200,000,000 in a few months, would probably leave the combatants in such a state that economy in other expenditure would not be difficult. At present the cost of governing France, apart from the debt and the departmental and local budgets, is something like £50,000,000 a year; and in England we spend less than £40,000,000, though all our salaries are on a higher scale. Clearly France need not be undone by an addition of eight or ten millions to the annual interest of its debt, when economy is so practicable and its revenue is so elastic. It is true that after such a war, its debt, which is upwards of £500,000,000 now, would equal or surpass that of England; but France in 1870 is certainly a more powerful State than England was in 1815.

Turning to Prussia—or, as we should rather say, Germany—we can see no trace of inability to make at least an equal effort. The antagonist of France displays a curious equality with it in almost all financial conditions except one, in which it is strikingly superior to France. In population, to begin with, the North German Confederation and the South German States allied with it number about the same as France. The Confederation itself includes 30,000,000; Baden, 1,450,000; Wurtemberg, 1,750,000; and Bavaria, 4,800,000. Total, 38,000,000. And the last census of France in 1866 gives exactly the same figure.

In economical advancement the two countries are, moreover, about the same; they are two-thirds agricultural, and though Germany has more ships, and more coal and manufactures, yet as French agriculture is naturally more productive, the two States may be considered very nearly balanced. The aggregate budgets of Germany, again, approach very closely that of France in bulk. The gross revenue of the Confederation is £40,000,000, and of the other States £12,000,000—total, £52,000,000; which, with the smaller debt of Germany—the one point where Germany is superior—leaves as much as in France for all the purposes of government. Oddly enough, the expenditure on the two armies is about the same. France spends between thirteen and fourteen millions sterling, and Germany between twelve and thirteen millions, no very striking difference, though it should be noted that the French have lately had a great deal of extraordinary expenditure besides. But even if Germany is not so rich as France, her resources are much less pledged. The total debt of the confederated and South-German states is under £300 000,000, about one-third of that of France, so that there is a margin of £400,000,000 to draw upon before they become as indebted as France now is. It cannot be thought, then, that Germany any more than France, is financially unfit for the struggle now about to begin.

Germany has a smaller revenue than France, because its people in proportion to their means are less burdened; and it needs a smaller revenue, because it has less debt, and is also more economical. Its margin will be so much the greater for an indefinitely protracted struggle. At the same time, the resources of France are such, that long before financial exhaustion comes to it, both combatants will probably enough be weary of the strife.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Export of Ammunition.

The London *Times* declares that it is a matter perfectly within England's own competence to abstain from supplying warlike munitions to either side in the contest; and, whatever the practice hitherto observed, it cannot but be desirable to adopt this course. It is a course of action, indeed, which can by no pretence be demanded as of right. Prussia would be the last power which could claim any abandonment of neutral rights in this respect, since throughout the Crimean war she afforded the Russian Government every possible facility for the purchase and transit of warlike stores. There is nothing in international law to prohibit the manufactories of Belgium being equally employed at this moment both by Prussia and France.

Russian Sympathies.

A correspondent at Warsaw, writing on the 24th ult., says:—"War is now the universal talk here, and the Poles, sanguine as ever, in spite of their repeated disappointments, are again beginning to hope for a chance of recovering themselves. As for the Russians, they are divided into two parties. The military want war, and sympathize with France; the Government seems for the present to have decided for neutrality, but it has a strong leaning towards Prussia. I have heard a report, on pretty good authority, that a number of Russian soldiers have been sent to Thorn to serve in the Prussian army, of course with the Prussian uniform and in Prussian pay. Other sign of war there is none; and it is certain that the old Russian party, which is very influential at Court, wishes Russia to be neutral."

The Scandinavian Powers.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:—"The Russian Government have been very urgent in dissuading King Christian from abandoning the attitude of neutrality he has hitherto been enabled to preserve. They have warned him distinctly that in the event of a sudden termination of the war there is imminent danger of Prussia insisting upon being compensated for her losses by the annexation of the residue of the Danish territories; and that in that case the Czar would insist upon a corresponding cession on the opposite side of the sound. The Court of Stockholm knows this, and is in a great fright. The King of Denmark has allowed his brother, as hostage, to take service in the Prussian army; but the popular feeling, both in Denmark and Sweden, is becoming uncontrollable, and the Governments will be ere long swept into the vortex."

England's Neutrality.

The London correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, who signs his letters "John Wilkson," has sent the following communication to that journal:—

"To give your readers an idea of the impossibility of England breaking her neutrality, we may cite an example which shows the chaos into which the organization of the army has fallen. A few days ago a detachment of artillery was sent from Woolwich to Aldershot to bring back some guns to the depot, but the carriages were so damaged that it was found necessary to spike the guns. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriages, whose planks were disjointed, and whose wheels only held on by a miracle, were carried away. We are assured that the whole war material is in the same condition. There is a want of ammunition; the weapons (Snider and Martini) are greatly inferior to those of France or Prussia. It is not an army, it's a ruin." Evidently "Wilkson" is not a patriot.

Position of Italy.

The *Daily News* congratulates Italy on the removal of the French garrison from Rome. It remains to be seen whether the Pope can hold his own against his subjects by the aid of his miscellaneous army after the departure of the French. Nor is it impossible that the ultimate result may be the establishment of an Italian garrison at Rome under General La Marmora, who is already designated for a command on the Papal frontier, and whose presence in Rome at the head of his troops would not perhaps be so disagreeable to the Pope as the reappearance of Garibaldian volunteers within a day's march of the Vatican. Another consequence of the war is less legitimate.

The French Party in Italy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"As an evidence of the spirit of the French party in Italy, and the straits to which their line of policy obliges them to resort, it is said that General La Marmora, who is the leader of this section of politicians, is now engaged on a publication which is to exhibit the opinions of the Prussian press on the Italian army in the campaign of 1866. These criticisms and the judgment of the Berlin War Office are certainly not flattering testimonies to the state of discipline, or, indeed, the valor of the army, and will not fail at this moment to produce an unfavorable feeling toward Germany. The urgent demands for prompt action which the Prussian Cabinet so pressingly forced upon the military authorities in Italy, and which were not always models of forbearance or delicacy in their tone, will now be held up as evidence of the insulting spirit of an arrogant and exacting ally, and, if read without connection of the circumstances which called them forth, will very easily be received as signs of a selfish policy and a very ungracious people. That La Marmora will by this brochure pay off an old grudge is far more probable than that he will render a valuable service to his country."

The Treaty of Vienna.

The *Daily News* thinks it hardly fair in Mr. Disraeli to raise the ghost of the treaty of Vienna merely in order that it might be ridiculed. It secured comparative peace in Europe for nearly forty years. But to refer to it as an engagement actually in force can only serve to shake public confidence in the observance of other and more recent treaties, about whose continued vitality no question or doubt can arise. Such treaties are those which secure the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg. But it will be time to speak about them, as Mr. Disraeli himself admitted, when their neutrality is invaded or menaced. In that case the duty of this country would be plain and manifest, and simply as a matter of self-interest, putting the claims of international morality for the moment out of sight, it cannot be supposed that we should shrink from performing it.

NAPOLEON AT THE FRONT.

His Reception at Metz—The 'Sea-Green Smile.'

Metz Correspondence London Standard.

The Emperor and Prince Napoleon arrived to-night at 7 P. M., therefore the ball will soon open—the ball where every air is set for a dance of death. Fact and inevitable inference. As I hurried down to the letter-box at the railway station, where the mails are taken up at 7·10 o'clock, the streets were lined with crowds, half military, half civilian, attending the coming of the sovereign. Curious rather than enthusiastic those crowds, but excessively good-humored. I had great difficulty in pushing my way down to the station. The passage was kept clear by gendarmes on foot and Cent Gardes on horse, who charged wildly backward and forward now and again, while a picket of trusty Zouaves in their undress of fez and canvas breeches paced under the massive arches of the Porte Serpenoise. By dint of much entreaty I was allowed to pass the barrier guarded by the Zouaves, and got down to the terminus, which was surrounded by all the idlers of Metz, noisy juveniles being by far in the greatest proportion. A shout of "Vive l'Empereur" was raised at intervals by the young blood. But the fact is, Frenchmen do not know how to cheer; a few Paddies should be sent across to teach them. The Cent Gardes (so called because their full strength is 140) curvetted on the Place before the station. I had just cast my letter into the box when a movement of the crowd indicated that his Imperial Majesty had come, and was about to enter his *bonne ville* of Metz for the second time since his accession to the throne. His first visit was on the 27th of September, 1857, on which occasion he stopped two days in the town. Hats were lifted and a hearty cheer was raised, the boys, as youth's tradition is, leading cheerily off. The four Cent Gardes in front drew their long, straight swords, wheeled about, and headed the procession at a walk. After them came a pair of outriders in the dark green imperial livery, with creamy buckskin breeches, sitting chestnut horses, with blinkers to their eyes and a chime of Valdai bells round their necks. Then, again, a quartet of Cent Gardes, and, alone, with an open space to himself, a rider in costume of harlequin brilliance, with a beadle's cocked hat over his lordly brow, and huntsman's whip in his yellow-gloved hand. The Emperor's carriage followed, a plain barouche drawn by four horses, ridden by postilions. His Imperial Majesty occupied the right side of the back seat. He was dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wore on his left breast a star of the Legion of Honor. "He looks ill," remarked a friend who was beside me; but this friend had never seen him before. A sallow complexion is peculiar to the family. The present Emperor has it; so have Prince Napoleon and Prince Pierre, and so had the Great Captain, from whom the house has its rise, and whose marble-like pallor, turning betimes to an ashy tint, is historical. In my judgment, Napoleon III is in excellent health, but a little jaded, as well he may be. He smiled, not the sickly sea-green smile that very incompetent and partial witness, Mr. Kinglake, lent him at Solferino, where, forsooth, he played the *role* of coward, but a gratified and contented smile. He was accompanied by General de Waubert de Genlis, and two other aides-de-camp. A squad of Cent Gardes followed the carriage, and then came a second, open like the first, containing the Prince Imperial, attended by two officers of rank. The child was pale; he has the delicacy of color of his august mother, but he was full of boyish animation, and lifted his cap and replaced it almost continuously as the crowd cheered him. At first the populace did not appear to know who the little lad in the sub-lieutenant's uniform was, but the women, as if by some acute womanly instinct, sprang to a conclusion at once, and were first and loudest in their cries, "Long live the Prince Imperial." More Cent Gardes clattered by, and then in *calèche* and pair came Marshal Bazaine; but there was no favor for even a Marshal of France to-night, and the multitude closed in, pressing furiously behind the imperial escort.

KING WILLIAM.

His Departure from Berlin for the Field.

A special correspondent of the London *News* gives the following description of the Prussian King's departure for headquarters:—

If you had been near King William's palace this morning and had remembered the farewell parades of the Royal Guard in 1866, you would have had that year brought very vividly before you. There was the old King in high spirits smiling pleasantly at his men. There was the line of glittering bayonets, the spiked helmets below them, and the silver eagle borne proudly aloft. The First Guard regiment was represented by as fine a set of young fellows as you could wish to see. With bearskins on their heads, they would have looked immensely tall, and even with the spiked helmet they had an imposing appearance. The new flags of the regiment were brought out from the palace, covered by their waterproof cases, and were placed on the right of the line. A cheer burst from the crowd, and another louder cheer as King William passed along. His Majesty was on foot, and after inspecting the troops he returned to the steps of the palace to see them march away. Loudly swelled the music above the shouts of the people. Never did men step more closely together than the soldiers of the 1st Regiment. Their feet seemed to strike the pavement with sharp and regular blows. Frederick the Great himself might have approved the discipline of the corps. Now they had left the palace and were moving down the Unter den Linden with a crowd running by their side. Men and boys scrambled after as fast as they could. There was no more shouting, for the people kept their breath for jostling around the street corners and hurrying on to the railway.

This was the final departure. Smart and tidy as the corps looked, it was in heavy marching order—too heavy an order, I think; but let that pass. The soldiers carried everything with them—coats and haversacks, flasks and cooking tins, with a short sword in addition to the bayonet, and a spare pair of boots to be ready for the chances of the campaign. We have before spoken of Landwehr men, of the great mustering of reserves to defend the country. But here, as we see the Guard regiments set forth, we see the pomp of war as it might be with no Landwehr system. Fine strapping lads, well drilled and well officered, march away to the lively strains of the military band. Who looks back or doubts the result? Who but is ready to meet Frenchmen, or Russians, or anybody else, when the word is given and the silver eagle is raised on high? They are not such dark, sunburnt warriors as have come from Paris and from Chalons in the Imperial Guard, but if these Prussians meet their rivals in an open field it will be a Roland for an Oliver. So they tramp on to the railway.

SAARBRUCK.

The Emperor's Account of the Capture of the Town by the French on August 2.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 4.

A telegraphic despatch from the Emperor's private secretary was received by the Minister of the interior last evening at ten minutes past five, ordering, by his Majesty's direction, the following note to be communicated to the Paris journals:—

METZ, Aug. 2.—This day, at eleven in the forenoon, the French troops had a serious engagement with the forces of Prussia. Our army assumed the offensive, and, crossing the frontier, invaded the Prussian territory. Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, some of our battalions sufficed to carry the heights which command Saarbruck, and our artillery in a short time succeeded in driving the enemy from the town. The impetuous onset of the French was so great that they suffered but trifling loss.

The engagement commenced at 11 and terminated at 1.

The Emperor was present at the operations; and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied his Majesty everywhere, received, on the first battle of the campaign, the baptism of fire. His presence of mind and coolness in danger were worthy of the name which he bears. His Majesty and the Prince were back at Metz soon after 4.

THE PAST.

Battles Between France and Prussia in the Past—On What Side the Victory Lay.

The following list of battles which have taken place between the French and Prussian forces in the last two centuries is furnished by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*:—

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

1. 1706	Turin	Prussians and Austrians.
2. 1709	Malplaquet	Prussians, English and Austrians.
3. 1757	Rossbach	Prussians.
4. 1758	Crefeld	Prussians.
5. 1759	Minden	Prussians.
6. 1813	Grossbeeren	Prussians.
7. 1813	Dennewitz	Prussians.
8. 1813	Katzbach	Prussians.
9. 1813	Hagelsberg	Prussians.
10. 1813	Kulm	Prussians, Russians, and Austrians.
11. 1813	Wartenburg	Prussians.
12. 1813	Leipsic	Prussians and Allies.
13. 1814	Brienne (la Rathiere)	Prussians.
14. 1814	Laon	Prussians and Allies.
15. 1814	Craonne	Prussians and Allies.
16. 1814	Arcis sur Aube	Prussians and Allies.
17. 1814	Montmartre	Prussians and Allies.
18. 1815	Waterloo	English and Prussians.
19. 1815	Wavre	Prussians.
20. 1815	Quatre Bras	English and Prussians.

FRENCH VICTORIES.

1. 1792	Valmy	Prussians and Allies.
2. 1806	Jena & Auerstadt	Prussians.
3. 1807	Friedland	Prussians and Russians.
4. 1813	Lutzen	Prussians and Russians.
5. 1814	Montmirail	Prussians.
6. 1814	Montereu	Prussians and Allies.

UNDECIDED BATTLES.

1. 1807	Eylau	Prussians and Russians.
2. 1813	Bautzen	Prussians and Russians.
3. 1815	Ligny	Prussians and Russians.
4. 1813	Dresden	No Prussians.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Its Suspension of Specie Payments and Financial Condition.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article on the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, says:—

The grave measure of suspending specie payments, adopted by the Bank of France, suggests inquiry into the affairs of that concern. The bank possessed on the 28th ult. the large sum of $228,873,536·94 in coin and bullion (reckoning 5 francs to the dollar), while the notes issued amounted to $305,457,720, or about the circulation of the National Banks of this country. The deposits in Paris and the provinces amounted to $116,672,346·14, which illustrates the widespread interests affected by the course adopted, in both private and commercial circles.

The statement above quoted proves that the bank is in a perfectly solvent condition. It is, therefore, only as a war measure of the most urgent character that the present step can be accounted for, the directors having until quite recently not even deigned to take into consideration the suggestions of some journals in favor of suspension.

There have, however, been many indications that the bank was drifting towards suspension. Finding that many were demanding coin for notes, the bank last month took advantage of silver still being a legal-tender, to get rid of the enormous mass of silver coin that for years has incumbered its vaults. To applicants for cash notes it gave half in gold and half in silver; then it changed, and gave 5 per cent. in gold, and 95 per cent. in silver; and afterwards it offered only part in silver and the rest in 50 franc notes. There was nothing of course to prevent the 50 franc notes being at once presented for payment, but in that case the holders were reimbursed entirely in silver. The bank thus did a good stroke of business, but the public were annoyed at being obliged to receive the heavy, cumbersome, inconvenient, and almost forgotten five-franc pieces. Money-changers, of whom there are a multitude in Paris, were on their part, however, delighted with the resolution of the bank. They levied "fancy prices" on the public who wanted gold for notes or silver, and received 5 to 6 per cent. premium in their more important dealings.

The subject of suspending specie payments considerably engaged the attention of the French press. In the *Debats* M. Leon Say, well known for his writings on political economy, said, on the question of establishing a forced currency:

"It unfortunately happens that there are many people who cease to reason when you talk to them of Prussia, and who would let the most fatal injury be done to their country if one could contrive to give such acts the false colors of patriotism. Forced currency means bankruptcy, it is the avowal of impotence and weakness, and we are not struck by either one or the other; such is what should be said in a spirit of patriotism, for it is to our honor, and it is true. Unlike Prussia, we have a commerce which the preliminaries of war have not stopped. And yet with a stroke of the pen there are people who would have us lose the advantage of that admirable situation. To do so would be simply madness. The Bank of France has 1200 millions in coin to meet the 1400 millions in notes; and they would have it publicly fall to meet its engagements! We can only repeat that this would be folly; they may hope for it in Prussia, but it will not occur in France."

He proceeds to argue that Prussia could not withdraw gold from France without giving an equivalent, which hostilities render it impossible for her to do, but he ignores the fact that the bank would have to contend with the demand for coin which military reverses would arouse among French note-holders and depositors. Evidence of this is seen in the run on last Friday and Saturday, when some persons had to wait five hours for their turn, and 7,000,000 francs in coin were paid out. He concludes by remarking "that of the securities held in Prussia there is but one kind negotiable abroad, that is, American bonds, but if these be exported, it will not be to France, but to America, which has been for some time absorbing her own public funds, and continually offers vendors better prices than they can procure in Europe."

The *Parlement* and other journals took the opposite view, and recommended every possible means to prevent French gold from reaching Prussia.

The history and organization of the Bank of France may be briefly stated. In 1715 a bank was founded in Paris under that name, which was two years subsequently changed to the Royal Bank. Under this organization it remained until 1803, when having been unsuccessful it was placed upon its present basis as the Bank of France, with a capital of 70,000,000 of francs, which was in 1806 increased to 90,000,000 of francs. It is, as shown already, a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation; issuing its own notes payable on demand, and having exclusive monopoly of that privilege for the entire country. It is a public institution, the Government appointing a governor and two deputy governors, all of whom must be stockholders in the bank. The affairs of the institution are managed by a council-general of 20 members, who are elected by 200 of the principal stockholders. It has branches at Rouen, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rheims, and other towns.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 16—2 P. M.—American securities steady. Erie, 18. Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to August 15, 15,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d.; receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters, all American. Tallow, 44s.

TICKET SPECULATORS.

They are Finally Brought to Grief.

It is reasonable to believe that every free white citizen in the country has seen the play of *Rip Van Winkle* once, and it is almost morally certain that every one of them lives in the profound determination to see it again at the first opportunity. Upon no other hypothesis can the assault upon Booth's Theatre last night be explained. There was a large mass meeting about the doors for half an hour before they were opened, in the centre of which a group of ticket speculators impersonated orators. And the dense throng pouring down Twenty-third street suggested in all but its dress and eagerness a possible exhibition of free fireworks somewhere in the Sixth avenue. As it was impossible for this assemblage to get their tickets simultaneously, the more patient fell into a long queue and the impatient were beset by the speculators. It was understood that a scheme had been formed by the managers to crush the sidewalk peddlers, and the opening night of the season here and at Niblo's was expected to be a test of the strength of the two parties. At both these establishments the tickets purchased of the speculators were refused at the doors. They managed, however, in the hurry and excitement, to sell a great many, and the consequence was that in a little while the sidewalks were made exceedingly lively by men demanding their money back, and by speculators threatening all sorts of legal vengeance upon the managers. At Niblo's a placard was exhibited on the walk, notifying the public that tickets purchased there would be refused. Nothing of this kind was visible at Booth's, and very many gentlemen desirous of obtaining seats before the house became full were induced to pay large premiums for them only to have the tickets refused at the entrance.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

The city national banks gave us last night a very unfavorable statement of accounts for the past week, the effect of which may be to harden the rates of loans, at least at the bank counters, and ultimately on the street also. There is a falling off in the deposits of $1,321,575, in legal-tenders of $753,495, and in specie of $282,831. This is a very heavy loss when taken in connection with minor losses during the past eight weeks, and it looks as if we were destined to have a sharp monetary pinch when the regular fall trade opens. A speculative movement in stocks at the same time would increase the embarrassment of business men materially. Rates are not changed as yet, but very firm.

Gold opened weak, in response to the recent Prussian successes, but subsequently advanced; opening price at 116¼; closing price at noon about 117⅛.

Government bonds are moderately active, foreign buyers being again in the market. Prices have advanced about ¼ per cent.

Stocks were moderately active, but prices show no substantial change. In State loans there were sales of the war coupon 6s at 103, and 6s, 3d series, at 111. Old City 6s sold at 101¾, and new do. at 101½.

Reading Railroad sold at 48⅛; Camden and Amboy at 116⅜; Pennsylvania at 58¾; Lehigh Valley at 57½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45@45¾. Philadelphia and Erie was in quite lively demand and sold at 27¼ b. o.

The balance of the list was steady, but the transactions were unimportant. A few shares of Mechanics' Bank sold at 32, and Central Transportation at 51¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3d se..	111	4 sh Penna R.....	58⅜
$4000 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots....	103	206 do .....is.	58⅜
		3 sh Reading R..	48⅜
$3000 5-20s, '65, May & Nov..2d..	111⅜	100 do .....is.	48⅜
		10 do.....	48⅜
$4000 N Penna 6s..is.	96	200 do.is.s60.48	1-16
$1100 City 6s, N..is.	101⅜	200 do ..s30wn.48	1-16
$2000 do.... ..is.	101⅜	10 sh O C & A R. c.	45¼
$1500 do.. mun.	101⅜	100 do.....s5.	45
$500 N Penna 7s...	95	37 do.....	45⅜
$4000 Phila & E 7s..	88	100 sh Sch Nv....c.	8¾
3 sh Mech Bank..	32	4 sh Leh Nav.....	34
11 sh C & Am R.is.	115¾	42 sh Leh V R. is.	57¾
80 do.....b3.	115¾	400 sh Ph & E.is.b60	27⅛
40 sh Cent Trans..	51¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 110@110¼; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@108⅛; Pacifics, 112@112⅜. Gold, 116⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110@110¼; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 107⅛@108⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116⅞@117⅛; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 755@770.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.—The Flour market continues dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 400@500 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·37½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and, with liberal receipts and large offerings, prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels, including new Western red at $1·43@1·45; do. white at $1·45@1·50; and old Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $1·47@1·50. Rye is steady at $1 for new Delaware. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at $1@1·05, and Western mixed at 95@96c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western at 31@33c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is lower. 60 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 98c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. bark Tropic Bird, Durkee, Cronstadt, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 93, Hendricks, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Fair Haven, do.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton, do.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Young America, Patton, Albany, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer Nevada, Gumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosslander, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Coulter, 9 days from Matanzas, with old iron to Davis & Warner—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendricks, from Boston.

Schr E. S. McShane, Ayres, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Star of Hope, Petterson, from Memel for Philadelphia, at Elsinore 26th ult.

Ship Covadonga, Vives, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 27th ult. for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RELIGION AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has been said—and there are many people who believe it—that the present war is instigated by a desire on the part of France to stay the spread of Protestantism. In other words, that it is a religious crusade of Catholic France against Protestant Prussia. This is a very absurd supposition. The large Catholic element that exists in Prussia and throughout Germany, and the influence, if not the numbers, of the Protestants in France, ought to convince any one that in the present religious aspect of Europe such a war is impossible. In France, though a great majority of the people belong to the Church of Rome, it is well known that many of the leading statesmen and prominent personages of the Empire are of the Protestant faith. The State, in its endowments, knows no difference between the two creeds. In Prussia, though the royal family of Prussia belong to the Reformed or Calvinistic Church, all Christian denominations enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust and emolument. The Protestants are divided into two branches, Lutherans and Calvinists, and comprise, according to the census of 1867, more than 65 per cent. of the entire population, while the Catholics amount to nearly 33 per cent., the rest, about 2 per cent., being made up of Israelites and other sects. However, in some portions of the Prussian dominions the Catholics actually predominate, and among these may be named Posen, Westphalia, and the Rhenish provinces. Jews are to be found in all the provinces of Prussia, but principally in Posen; while members of the Greek Church and other sects are scattered throughout the monarchy. The Protestants form the greater part of the population of the provinces annexed in 1866; Hanover alone added 1,682,777 Protestants and only 226,009 Roman Catholics to the population. Protestantism is gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, its population was mainly Catholic; but now, out of its three provinces, in the two most important the majority of the population is Protestant. In the religious statistics of 1862 it was shown that the Protestant element in the army at that time amounted to 184,767 men, while the Catholic comprised 82,345, to which were added 1328 Jews and 77 of other creeds. The great mass of the populations of the other States which are included in the North-German Confederation is Protestant—next to Prussia, Oldenburg being the only State in which there is any considerable proportion of Catholics. According to the enumerations of 1866 and 1867, the inhabitants of North and South Germany were divided as follows:—

Countries.	Protestants.	Catholics.
North Germany	21,512 334	8,131,136
South Germany	3,360,999	5,127,304
Total	24,673,333	13,258,440

In other words, in the North German Confederation the Protestants were more than 71 per cent. and Catholics 27 per cent. In the South German States (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse) the Catholics are 60 per cent. and Protestants 39 per cent. The only State in which the Protestants predominate is Hesse. Bavaria is nearly three-fourths Catholic, but that detached portion of the kingdom which lies between France and the Rhine, known as the Palatinate, is not quite half Catholic, its population comprising 273,982 Catholics, 336,119 Protestants, 13,042 Israelites, and 2923 of other sects. If we take the total of North and South Germany, which in this war at any rate are one, we find that about two-thirds of the people are Protestants and one-third Catholics.

In France, by the census of 1866, there were 36,420,664 Catholics and 1,591,250 Protestants. This official statement, however, is, in regard to the Protestants, greatly at variance with the numbers of worshipping members as given by the Synods and Consistories, the heads of which estimate the members of the Reformed Church at 630,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 305,000, making the total less than a million of Protestants. The larger amount stated above is, therefore, evidently made up by those who are nominally of the Protestant faith, but not in Church fellowship.

The State recognizes all religions, but it only endows the Roman Catholics, the Protestants, and the Jews. The allowance made to the Roman Catholic clergy in the last budget amounted to 49,819,936 francs, and that of the Protestant Churches to 1,493,436 francs. These amounts, when compared with the population returns, show that the allowance per capita is about the same in the two denominations.

Thus, with Germany more than one-third Catholic, and with a large proportion of Catholics in her armies, and with France endowing the Protestant Church in relative proportion to the Catholic, it is not easy to see how either side can claim our sympathies on the score of religion. It is a quarrel in which religion has no part, and if the people of America have given their good wishes to Prussia, it is not because they look upon her as the Protestant champion, but because she has a just cause and has been our good friend.

THE SECRET TREATY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Events move so rapidly in times like these that all this history of the endeavors, successes, and failures of the English Government seems already out of date, although it is scarcely a fortnight old. The news of the secret treaty said to have been proposed by France to Prussia has made all discussions as to Prince Hohenzollern and M. Benedetti at Ems seem trivial and uninteresting. A treaty offered to Prussia by France, in which Prussia was to bind herself to help France to conquer Belgium and hold it against all the world, was startling in itself, and was especially startling to Englishmen, who saw that they would be instantly dragged into the war if a French conquest of Belgium was to be one of its incidents or consequences. We now know the history of this treaty about as much perhaps as we are ever likely to know it. There can be no doubt that the draft of such a treaty in the handwriting of M. Benedetti is in the possession of Prussia. The diplomatic representatives of other nations are invited to inspect it if they wish. The French Government does not deny that some such project was at one time discussed between the representatives of France and Prussia, but it says that the suggestion came from Count Bismarck, not from M. Benedetti, and that directly the Emperor heard of it, he at once signified his entire disapproval. Count Bismarck retorts by saying that this was only one of a series of offers and proposals made at different times by France to Prussia since the Danish war, all having for their object to get an increase of territory for France in return for countenance given to Prussian schemes of aggrandizement in Germany. France even offered to make war on Austria if Prussia would pay her in Rhenish land. These efforts to corrupt Prussia and to make her an accomplice in spoliation have been incessant. The Luxemburg affair was terminated by England's accepting the burden of a new guarantee. But, after this had been done, the first thing that France did, according to Count Bismarck, was to propose again that she should be allowed to conquer Belgium. It is distinctly stated that the draft treaty in the handwriting of M. Benedetti was subsequent to the Luxemburg affair. The organs of the Prussian Government go further, and state that there are other revelations to come; that Prince Napoleon, among other things, went to Berlin and suggested that there were cantons of Switzerland where French was the language of the people, and that in Piedmont it is impossible to say where French ends and Italian begins. All this undoubtedly shows that designs most fatal to the peace of Europe have floated through the minds of the Emperor and his representatives. It is impossible to believe that M. Benedetti was acting entirely without his master's knowledge, or to doubt that schemes for sharing plunder on a gigantic scale have been proposed in the last five or six years by France to Prussia. But there are two observations which it is, we think, important to make. The whole of the blame cannot be made to rest on France. Even if the French assertion that Count Bismarck intimated a wish to appropriate Holland is untrue, yet all these overtures of spoliation cannot have been made time after time without encouragement. To say the very least, Prussia led France on to make them, and rejected them in such a way that they were soon made again. In the next place, when last Monday the *Times* published the treaty, it augmented immensely the importance of the publication by positively stating that within the last few days since the present quarrel has sprung up, France has renewed the offer to forbear to cross the purposes of Prussia on condition of Belgium being given to France. This was most astonishing and alarming, for it would have stamped France as guilty of the blackest treachery towards England, to whose friendly aid France had just appealed, and it would have made us almost necessarily parties to the war. But, happily, there is no evidence whatever to show that the assertion was true. On the contrary, Count Bismarck, who would have been sure to produce all the evidence he could of any recent design of France on Belgium, has none to offer, and contents himself with surmising, on what he calls good grounds, that if this treaty had not been published, the French Government would now at this very moment have been proposing to Prussia that as they are the only two powers in a complete state of military preparation, they should unite against all the rest of Europe, and map out a new territorial arrangement of the Continent exactly as they pleased.

The publication of this treaty, and the whole history of what happened during the period covered by the English correspondence, have not injured France as much as Prussia probably calculated they would injure it. The origin of the treaty and the circumstances under which it was drawn up are so obscure that conjecture cannot move altogether in a line favorable to the innocence and honesty of Prussia. The assertion that France, if this treaty had not been published, would even now have renewed the offer, is only an assertion, and is open to the obvious criticism that, if Count Bismarck could have reckoned on France committing such a gigantic blunder, he would certainly have let her commit it, and would not have had the draft printed in the *Times* so soon. The whole career of Count Bismarck, too, inspires a conviction that he is the kind of man to whom unscrupulous proposals would naturally be made. It would be very interesting to know whether the King of Prussia had ever seen or heard of this treaty in M. Benedetti's handwriting before this week. We confidently guess that it was as new to him as to every one else, and that it was only one part of a long series of intrigues between Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, of which the King of Prussia knew next to nothing, and the Emperor just as little or as much as he thought convenient. For the moment, however, the effect of the publication of the draft treaty has been beneficial to Belgium. It has strengthened the national jealousy of all attempts to put an end to Belgian independence; and it has called forth from France a distinct assertion that the Emperor's honor is pledged not to violate the neutrality of Belgium while Prussia respects it. Count Bismarck, in the same way, has committed himself at the outset of the war to a strict pledge not to let the war lead to the dismemberment or weakening of neutral nations. England is at the head of the neutral nations, for no nation longs so earnestly to be neutral as she does, and the Government have used and will use their utmost influence to maintain inviolate the neutrality of Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland. As to Belgium, the mind of England is thoroughly made up to defend it if it is seriously menaced. It will be very necessary not to enact the part of policemen suspicious of every act and every movement, and seeing deep designs of fraud and robbery in trivial and accidental movements or incidents. We need not even say much about our helping Belgium, as if we were the sole guardians of Belgian neutrality, and as if we were challenging France and Prussia, and especially France, to dare to touch our little friend. This kind of neutrality is a sort of neutrality that may give very unnecessary irritation, and lead to the war which we all long to avert. A calm and dignified reserve ought, as Lord Granville said, to be the attitude of England. We think both France and Prussia know perfectly well, and we hope Belgium knows, and we are sure we in England know, that we are determined to help Belgium if necessary. But so long as this is known, it will produce a much more salutary effect if there is no boasting about it; and although the Government should most certainly do all it can to make our tiny army effectual, and to let us avail ourselves at once of the full strength of our navy, yet it will be wise if it makes its preparations quietly, and so as not to court attention or to give unnecessary offence.

HOW NOT TO MANAGE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A saying of the wise man is verified in the course of some extreme Southern politicians and their Northern abettors:—"Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." This class of whom we speak learn nothing from experience. The fact that Governor Holden's violent proceedings have transferred North Carolina to the Democracy teaches them no lesson. They imagine that the possession of power entitles them to play despotic tricks with impunity; and that if their authority to override law and outrage justice be challenged, they have but to appeal to Washington to obtain all the support they require. They assume that Federal troops are available whenever they choose to call for help, and that, if these are not equal to the occasion, Congress will upset its own work, do violence to the rights of sovereign States, and restore chaos as a pretext for military government. It must be admitted that for these extravagant assumptions too much justification has been afforded. The despatch of troops to do Governor Holden's bidding is a precedent not less mischievous in its tendency than the ever-recurring threat of interference which the extremists in Congress promulgate whenever they find party supremacy jeopardized in a Southern State. But the folly that invokes Federal interference is none the less because there is a folly that concedes such interference. In either case it is suicidal.

What is about to happen when Mr. Forney's two papers begin to talk of "renewed Southern outrages," all of us know. The sign is understood everywhere. There is a purpose which may be interpreted without prophetic aid. Some scheme for promoting personal ambition or factious greed is to be presented to Congress or the President. Some plan is contemplated for carrying an election against the will of the people, or for perpetuating an authority that cannot withstand the free exercise of the ballot. Then the Ku-Klux reappear, and murders and outrages multiply at a rate which only vivid imaginations can explain. Of this startling intelligence the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press* have a monopoly; they are without a rival, in that line of the newspaper business. And they are preparing now for fresh manifestations of their peculiar skill. They would have us believe that the defeat in North Carolina might have been prevented had there been more bayonets at the ballot-box; and they so describe events in other States as to suggest the necessity for military appearances to make sure of Republican victories. They ask us to rely more upon the bullet, and less upon the ballot.

From this teaching Georgia has happily been rescued by the good sense of one branch of the local Legislature, indorsed and perhaps aided by Attorney-General Akerman. The people are not to be defrauded out of an election, as was proposed. Now let us hope that they will be allowed to vote unmolested by the military. Mr. Akerman has well said that the Republican party can better afford to lose a State than to retain it by means that conflict with right. In Texas, however, there is a Governor who desires to imitate Mr. Holden. He wants a little standing army to aid him in managing matters, and threatens to appeal to the Washington Jupiter if the Legislature reject his propositions. A despatch to the Galveston *Bulletin*—a staunch Union sheet—briefly tells the story:—

"AUSTIN, Aug. 6.—Governor Davis has determined that if the Legislature adjourns without passing the appropriations he asked, amounting to $1,600,000, that he will immediately call an extra session. If that is refused, he will report to the Federal Government that the State is lawless, that he is powerless, and ask that the State be remanded to military rule, that he be appointed Military Governor, and troops stationed in the State as before reconstruction."

We have seen these things so often already that the prospect of their repetition excites no surprise. The partisan license in which they originate is not exhausted. All we can hope is that if Gov. Davis make a pilgrimage to Washington he will return home a less confident if not a wiser man.

It is quite evident that the process of tinkering the Southern States to establish party supremacy in them forever, has been continued too long for the good of the party itself. The object of reconstruction was national, not partisan, and the policy that would unsettle a finished work as often as partisan exigencies arise, is as scandalous as it is impolitic. It brings disgrace on the party resorting to it, and insures a repetition of results akin to those in North Carolina. The field is broad and fair, and we should be content to contest it fairly. Many substantial advantages are on the Republican side, and their legitimate use should be sufficient for all reasonable purposes. If our party managers would turn them to the best account, and win victories where now they seem to dread defeat, they will expel the Holdens and Davises from their councils, and discard the intolerant, proscriptive temper, and the reckless abuse of power, which have been their chief characteristics.

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. World.

The 15th of August has come, but the French are not in Berlin. The gay gentlemen of Paris who are said to have laid a wager on the celebration of the Fete Napoleon in the capital of the great Frederick are probably drilling to-day with ex-Minister Duruy in the Garde Mobile or with Paul de Cassaignac in the Zouaves for the defense of their own brilliant and beautiful metropolis. The gunpowder which is annually burnt and exploded after so gorgeous a fashion around the Arc de Triomphe will be wanted this year for more serious purposes. The contrast between all that this day commemorates and the actual condition of France and of the empire upon which it this year dawns is so obvious that it is hardly worth while for us to dwell upon it. It tells its own story—a story as old as the whims of Destiny; and points its own moral—a moral as useless as all the experience of man. Had the war which began, so like a piece of fireworks on the Pincian or the Place de la Concorde, a short time ago, been conducted as the French people expected it to be, this day would doubtless have been signalized by some theatrical feat of arms in the heart of Germany. It is not likely that the commanders of the great army which is now manœuvring in front of the invading host of the Prussians will trouble themselves to celebrate it in the same way on the soil of France. The news which reaches us, indeed, of the evacuation of Metz and the withdrawal of the French line is the best proof that could be given of the decision and determination which have come to the head of military affairs in France. The 15th of August this year has been a day of work, not of festival, in the land of the Franks.

Although the Prussians have advanced but a little way beyond the French frontiers, they have so far and so thoroughly engaged their armies on French soil that for them now there is no choice but between a persistent and victorious advance or a crushing if not a fatal defeat. It is plainly the object of the French commanders, therefore, to deliver the first great battle, which must soon be fought, in such a position as will afford them, in case of a French triumph, the best possible opportunities for operating upon the retreat of their defeated enemy. We are too sparingly and too inaccurately informed of the real operations of the campaign to be able to reach any conclusions of value as to the complete strategic plans in obedience to which it is apparent that both armies are now hastened. But the indications are that the first grand collision of the opposing hosts will take place on the vast plain of Champagne, around that ancient city of Chalons which has already witnessed, fourteen centuries ago, one of the few really decisive battles of history. There, upon a battle-ground marked out, as it might almost seem, by the hand of nature herself, the crumbling mounds of the great and irregular intrenched camp of Attila, King of the Huns, still attest the dreadful day on which the powers of the Christian West and of the barbaric East clashed together from dawn till dark. There the proud course of the Asiatic invader was stayed.

Jornandes rhetorically tells us that the blood that day shed flowed in literal rivulets, and that the wounded, parched with thirst, quenched the fire that consumed them in its horrible tide.

Like King William and the Prussians, Attila came from the East. Like the Prussians too, he was superior to his foe in numbers, and certainly not inferior to him in military genius. Germans fought on both sides on that day, as Germans will fight on both sides again in the new contest now impending for supremacy on the European Continent. For nothing can be more absurd than the pseudo-philosophical attempts which are made in some quarters to divide the French from the Germans by a sharp line of race.

The Teutonic element predominates, for all practical purposes, in both armies and in both nations. What the particular value of its predominance may be to civilization and to progress may be thought perhaps more doubtful, by those who reflect on the humiliating truth that after fourteen centuries of struggle and endeavor the hosts of the two foremost nations of Europe are getting into line for reciprocal slaughter precisely where the hosts of Attila and of Aetius arrayed themselves in the earliest dark of the Dark Ages.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 3p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
August 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer
GALENA,
of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examinep at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 8 4thstuct

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex change, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 188 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heeley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738-34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98⅜ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS,
Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth t827 Auctioneers.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, Office, 122 N. 4th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
Trustees.
8 13 6t

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.
SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 58 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
6 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Building Committee of the [illegible]y Almshouse, having in charge the contemplated extension and enlargement of the premises, the following plan was recommended:—The additions are to be made on the southwestern side of the main buildings; the extensions to be 116 feet long by 50 wide, three stories high; the second floor being made level with the floor of the present buildings. The first and second stories will be 13 feet 1½ inches from top to top, and the third story to be 12 feet 6 inches clear. All the exterior walls of the building, from the bottom of the cellar to the level of the main cornice, will be constructed of good quarry stone From the ground line to the base course, the exterior will be finished in broken range work, pointed off, the stone to be from Lieper's or Fairmount quarries; all above the base to be laid for rough-casting. The base-course, second-story floor course, entrance steps, sills, and door pieces, will be cut stone from the Lieper or Port Deposit quarries. The flues for ventilation to be neatly topped out above the roof with straight, hard brick, laid with cement, and capped with North river flag, with dressed edges three inches thick and four inches projection. The sitting rooms on the first story will have arched floors in single rings of hard bricks. The stairs from the cellar will be of cast iron and entirely fire-proof. The roofs will be overlaid with the best charcoal tin, standing groove, painted on both sides. The outside of the buildings from the base course to the roof are to be rough cast, and made to correspond with the present building. It is intended that the extensions of the Almshouse shall be erected substantially, complete, and with the best skill of the contractor. The work will be commenced in a few days, and pushed forward to completion as fast as propriety will admit of it. Proposals will soon be issued for bids for the erection of the new buildings.

—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, composed of a portion of Philadelphia and Bucks county, met at Doylestown yesterday to nominate a candidate to represent that district in Congress. Mr. H. A. Williams, of Bucks county, acted as President, and Mr. E. R. Doler, of the Twenty-third ward, and Mr. Jonathan Davis, of Bucks county, as Secretaries. On proceeding to ballot, the following result was reached:—

Alfred C. Harmer	59
Joshua T. Owen	5
J. B. Newhall	3

On motion, it was agreed that Mr. Harmer's nomination be made unanimous.

—Last evening an affray occurred at Oakdale Park, in which three men were shot, said to have been done by the bartender. One of the men wounded was Joseph Kiker, twenty-three years old, driver of one of the prison vans, who received a ball in the stomach, causing, it was believed, a fatal wound. He resides in Seventh street, near Meetler, and is married. One of the other wounded men is named Nells, a victualler, residing in Meetler street. The name of the other man was not known to our informant. Nells was said to have two balls in his body, and to be badly wounded. On the part of the bartender, the allegation is that he was attacked and fired in self-defense. Joseph Kiker was removed to his residence.

—From some cause which is yet unknown the smaller of the two dry-docks at the Navy Yard sank to the bottom of the Delaware about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, incurring a loss to the United States Government of about $10,000.

—John L. Smith, a member of the Philadelphia Hose Company, who was injured at the burning of the Philadelphia Sugar Refinery, died at the Hospital yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 117.

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday.

—A child of fourteen is at present on trial for murder in Reading.

—President Grant did not return to Washington yesterday as expected.

—General Spinner has so far recovered from his indisposition that he was attending to business yesterday.

—Hon. Hiram Walbridge is spoken of by prominent Republicans in Washington for Secretary of State, in case Mr. Fish should retire.

—Yesterday a Washington judge directed a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Representative R. H. Butler, on the charge of forgery.

—A clue to the Nathan mystery is believed to have been obtained by the New York police, and an arrest is said to have been made, although even the name of the prisoner is withheld.

—There is no truth in the statement that the President is unfavorable to the nomination of Horace Greeley for Governor of New York. On the contrary he is decidedly favorable to the movement.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

France to Expect no Aid from Denmark or Italy—A Revolutionary Conspiracy in Paris—The French Suffering from Hunger—Large Prussian Reinforcements.

LONDON, August 15.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A special dispatch was received here to-day from Forbach, which says that the French, while retreating to the west side of the Moselle, were attacked by the Prussians of General Steinmetz. The French were thrown into great confusion, and after a gallant stand, were routed by the Prussians. The slaughter was great. A dispatch received from Carlsruhe says the Prussians now occupy Muhlhausen and Besancon. One hundred thousand of the landwehr are crossing the frontier.

A special correspondent telegraphs Monday noon, from Luxemburg, that the sound of cannon from Metz has been heard all the morning.

Orders have been issued to stop all trains to Metz or Saarbruck. No communication by the road is permitted.

The correspondent describes an interview with Bismarck at Mayence. Bismarck said, "We are much obliged to the French for leaving us time to get the whole army on the Rhine and thence to the frontier. In a few days work will begin." Speaking of the Germans in America, Bismarck acknowledged in warm terms the sympathy expressed there.

LONDON, August 15.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Our special correspondent writes from Chalons on Friday that all trains except military have been stopped. Canrobert is back from Paris and has gone to Metz, following his corps. The military trains are encumbered with enormous quantities of officers' baggage, and the support trains are delayed. Three trains have arrived from Metz, filled with the Emperor's personal outfit, carriages, cooks, beds, sofas and other luxuries. The soldiers in the meantime are on half rations.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

The *Gaulois* reports that Victor Emanuel wrote a long letter to Napoleon, saying: "I gave you my word, and am ready to keep it; but I must tell you, should I leave Italy I may never re-enter it." The *Gaulois* adds: "The Emperor released the King from his promise."

The *Presse* gives up all hopes of armed assistance from Italy, where the Garibaldians are doing everything in their power to turn the minds of the people against the nations which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

Advices from Rome represent that the soldiers of the Legion d'Antilles are anxious to join the armies of France. The French residents are much affected by the news of reverses, but clerical authorities and partisans of the Pope seem to rejoice, and flock to the new Prussian legation, where they are received with unusual favor.

The press in all parts of France resolutely denounce all overtures for peace until the Prussians are driven from the soil.

The *Gaulois* says Drouyn de L'Huys has been offered by the Empress regent the post of ambassador at Vienna.

The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest on the highway of an individual in whose house were found a quantity of poignards and revolvers, of large calibre, and ammunition. He was followed, night before last, to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags—different rallying signals—a descripaion of the troops occupying the forts surrounding the capital, and the carte de visite of a person in the service of the sovereign now at war with France.

On the afternoon of yesterday, about four o'clock, a band of from sixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards of exactly the same model as those previously seized, attacked an engine house on boulevard Villette.

They assaulted the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the breast, and a fireman was very seriously wounded by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. Policemen of the nineteenth arrondissement, who ran to their aid, also received a volley. One fell instantly dead, and others were seriously wounded. The physicians think there is little hope for the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver.

The police, led by their officers, under orders of the commissary of police, arrested immediately the ringleader and four accomplices. The population co-operated, and full of enthusiasm, proceeded of its own accord to make other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen have been retaken. Weapons abandoned by the insurgents have also been seized. A call to arms having been spontaneously made in the quartier, a goodly number of the national guard were got together, who, with the aid of citizens, contributed toward the re-establishment of order.

A squadron and a company of the guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, was hailed with warm acclamation The commissary and agents of police have made great efforts to protect from public indignation the individuals under arrest. They number about fifty in all. They were imprisoned in the department of the prefecture.

During the evening two persons were also taken there, whom a student pointed out on boulevard Saint Michael. They carried dagers identical to those seized on boulevard Villette. They offered resistance on being taken and refused to answer, at first, questions put to them. After five o'clock boulevard Villette resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of from 3000 to 4000 persons continued to search for the rioters and manifested the highest indignation.

At quarter past six other parties made an attack on the sentries of the same station. Two were arrested by the national guard and were locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before a court-martial today. The Empress has sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the girl who was killed.

LONDON, August 15.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Luxemburg this afternoon that the line to Metz is again open. Large parties belonging to the society for relieving the wounded are passing through to the front.

Fighting lasted this morning from four o'clock until nine o'clock.

A correspondent with the German army writes, that since the battle at Weissenburg numbers of prisoners have been captured daily. Many also have fled to the woods and villages, and are compelled from hunger to surrender. The country is exhausted, and the population almost famished. Even the German soldiers lacked bread for one day. The people are bitterly hostile and cruel. Twenty peasants have been shot by court-martial for mutilating and murdering the wounded.

A member of the court gives me some particulars. Protestant sisters of charity testified that one peasant near them hacked a wounded Bavarian to pieces with a scythe, and his son cut another wounded man's throat. Even members of the sanitary corps, distinguished by a red cross on a white grounnd, were killed by shots from houses. Great numbers of troops continue to arrive from all parts of Germany.

A special correspondent writes from Manheim on Thursday that, notwithstanding the Germans numerical superiority, preparations continue without cessation. Military trains are pushing steadily onward, and regiments pass through here daily. Baden soldiers are as enthusiastic as the Prussians.

The second line of the German army is now moving forward to support the first. Until to-day this second line, especially on the left flank, hardly existed, all efforts going to strengthen the first line. Not until the first line was complete did the second begin to take position. It is now completely formed and placed, composed almost wholly of Prussian troops, and is perhaps even a better army than the first. Trains filled with wounded and prisoners are continually arriving.

SUPERSTITION OF ALASKA INDIANS.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes as follows from Sitka:—"It may be unknown to your readers that the Indians of some portions of this territory have been in the habit of sacrificing the life of one or more slaves on the death of any of their chiefs or medicine men. This custom is based on the supposition that in their spirit land the services of such slaves are necessary to the comfort and well-being of the departed, and to avoid the trouble of employing such in that happy hunting-ground they despatch one of his human chattels at the same moment the spirit of the warrior chief takes its upward flight. An instance of this occurred here three weeks ago. About ten o'clock at night the sentinel on the palisade gate, leading to Indiantown, was attracted by the wailing cry of a squaw; inquiring the cause of her distress, she gave him to understand that her son was then tied up, preparatory to being stabbed—the usual mode of despatching them—for the purpose above mentioned. The commandant of the post was notified, and an officer was sent to rescue the intended victim of such barbarity. On the officer's arrival a strange sight presented itself. On a bed lay the dying chief; an intelligent-looking boy of ten or twelve years of age, bound hand and foot, looked the incarnation of despair; around him with drawn knives stood the relatives of the dying man, at whose signal they would be buried in the vitals of the trembling youth. The sombre gloom of the apartment, lit up fitfully by the smouldering fire, the wild, unearthly sound of the *tin-tin*, and the wailing death cry of the tribe outside the house, made up a picture to be appreciated only by a witness of the scene. The officer immediately released the boy and brought him to the garrison, where he was kept until the family of the departed warrior promised not to molest him in future. This has been the second instance of the kind occurring here since our occupation of the territory.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5 11 | MOON RISES..... 9 32
SUN SETS..... 6 57 | HIGH WATER..... 1 13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 27
Paraguay	London	New York	July 30
Winchester	Aspinwall	New York	July 31
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 2
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 20
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 20
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug. 23
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Denmark	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 15
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 20
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahiman, Portland, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship David Reeves, Temple, 32 hours from Norfolk, with lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Messrs. E. Boone, R. C. Manning, Chaplin and son, Charles Steadman, G. Sharp, J. Spooner, L. Gurney, M. Homer, L. Boutilier, G. W. Mason, J. F. Bennett, M. B. Taylor and wife, A. Jones and wife, N. Davis, W. Ayres and wife, Dr. Henson, C. E. Perkins, W. K. Bray and wife, Miss Lizzie K. Bray, Mr. Goodall, Mrs. E. D. Ayres, Mr. C. H. Phillips, Mr. J. C. Franks, Mr. J. Bliss, Mrs. N. Davis, Mr. S. Packard, Mr. T. B Summers, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Combs, Mr. William Thatcher, and Mr. M. Leonard. Below the Ledge Light, saw brig C. V. Williams, schr Lena Hunter, and a brig unknown, bound up. Off Chester, schr F. R. Baird, bound up.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—B. C. Lake, Myrtle, Goodwill, F. Goddard, Otranto, W. T. Hamilton, Harvest Moon, Albemarle, Clinton, San Jacinto, Kate Stewart, and Betsy Baker, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 16.—The A. C. Conde, with coal, for New York; Francis Craig and B. C. Shafer, with sand, for Middletown, Pa., left yesterday.

Martha Lamb and Major O'Reilly, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 16.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber to E. G. Foy.
Fannie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Homeward, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
R. H. Foust, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
F. Hall, with bark to Keen & Coates.
Sylvan Stream and William King, with lumber, for New York.
Oregon, with coal, for Chester.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 15.—Passed out yesterday, ship Virginia, in tow of America, and a bark unknown.

In harbor, brig Ida, for orders; brig Mary Pennell, bound out, and 20 schooners.

A brig and a schooner from above are beating out. Wind N. E. Thermometer, 72.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 43 07, long. 33 05.

Ship John Patten, Hill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Shields 2d inst., and took the ground on the South Rocks about 5 P. M. on the 3d. Several cobles immediately proceeded to her assistance, which was refused. She had a North Sea pilot on board. It was intensely thick at the time. After a short time she got off and proceeded.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 31st ult.

Ship Nimbus, Kelley, hence for Hamburg, sailed from Deal 1st inst.

Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, hence, at Hamburg 27th ult.

Br. steamer Paraguay, Dixon, cleared at Havre 1st inst. for New York.

Br. steamer Denmark, Forbes, sailed from Havre 2d inst. for New York.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool 2d, at Boston 14th inst.

Br. steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 3d inst. for New York.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, at Havana 7th inst. from New York, and sailed 8th for Vera Cruz, etc.

Steamer Helvetia, Griggs, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst. for New York, and was seen on the 7th, lat. 50 26, long. 22 30.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, sailed from New Orleans 13th inst. for New York.

Steamer Cortez, Nelson, from New York, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, at New Orleans 14th inst. from New York.

Steamer J. W. Everman, from Charleston 12th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 104 bales cotton, 5 tcs rice, 90 bales yarn, 1 do. wool, 250 bbls. rosin, 5 hhds. iron, 50,000 feet lumber, and sundries.

Br. bark Thomas, Swensden, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Havana 7th inst.

N. G. bark F. Reck, Denker, from Bremen 11th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 11th inst., lat. 41 28, long. 66 25.

Port. bark Mariana I, Santos, was loading at Lisbon 27th ult. for Philadelphia, with quick despatch.

Bark Schamyl, Dix, hence for Konigsberg, in the Sound, Elsinore, 25th ult.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Swain, from Gefle for Philadelphia, in the Sound, Elsinore, 27th ult.

Bark Maria, Webster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gloucester, Eng., 30th ult.

Bark Princess Alice, Hilton, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Newport, Eng., 29th ult.

Brig Jose A. Devereux, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 1st inst.

Brig Proteus, Hall, hence for Havana, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 29 30, long. 70 20.

Brig George Gilchrist, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 13th inst.

Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, hence for Providence, at New York 14th inst.

Schr Early Bird, Rogers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 30th ult.

Schr Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton, at New Bedford 12th inst.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at Savannah 11th instant.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 12th inst.

Schrs Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River; Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence; and Joseph Porter, Burroughs, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schrs C. S. Watson, Adams, and Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Nantucket 9th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 11th instant.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Cramer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 8th inst.

Schrs Archer & Reeves, Grace; G. C. Morris, Wallace; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; M. F. Hudson, Moore; and T. G. Boos, Somers, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Abbott Lawrence, Mayo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wood's Hole 13th inst.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 13th inst.

Nor. schr Kalab, Karsens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 7th inst.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel or vessels, of her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, etc., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with a space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of sufficient draft of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers, and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office at Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul at New York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor.

8 16ts16 G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, 18th May, 1870.

DESIGNS AND PLANS FOR THE NEW CITY HALL OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE BOARD OF CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS, Southeast cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22, 1870.

The Board of City Hall Commissioners hereby give notice that they will be prepared to receive, at their office, on or before the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, designs and plans for the new City Hall of San Francisco.

The Commissioners, in order to obtain the very best design and plan, invite the fullest competition among Architects, and to this end have resolved to offer the following premiums:—

First—For the design and plan selected and adopted	$2500
Second—For the second best design and plan	2000
Third—For the third best design and plan	1500
Fourth—For the fourth best design and plan	1000
Fifth—For the fifth best design and plan	500

THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CITY HALL WARRANTS (equivalent to Gold Coin).

As a guide to Architects in the preparation of the designs and plans, the Commissioners have prepared a pamphlet containing full instructions and suggestions, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the premiums will be awarded.

Pamphlets containing instructions to Architects can be had at WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S, No. 84 BROADWAY, New York.

Any design or plan in which the requirements of the board, as set forth in the printed instructions have not been reasonably complied with, will be rejected from the competition.

P. H. CANAVAN, Chairman,
JOS. G EASTLAND,
8 15eod30t CHAS. E. McLANE,
City Hall Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST. ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.

4 19 12m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
300,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,920·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	846,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88 Cash in Drawer 972·23	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE: No. 701 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

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An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$24,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,015,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,650
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,129,540
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,705
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,559
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	12,000
	$2,783,581

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5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734·

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William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
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SAMUEL SPARH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

THE SITUATION.

ALTHOUGH the despatches from the seat of war are somewhat confused and conflicting, there can be little doubt that the French are falling back from the line of the Moselle to the line of the Meuse. The most consoling assurance that the Emperor can give to the Parisians is that all the points on the outer lines of operations have not yet been surrendered to the Prussians. Thus we are told that Strasburg still holds out, and is not likely to be taken, that Bitche has not been captured, and Napoleon, while abandoning Metz himself, issued a proclamation in which he expresses a confident hope that the people and garrison of that town would never permit the Germans to take possession of it. There is not much practical advantage to be gained at present by the retention of these strong outposts, but if the tide of war changes, they would prove of immense service to an advancing French army and would greatly assist it in rolling back the tide of invasion. Meanwhile, every hour gained by Prussian efforts to reduce these strongholds, and every Prussian regiment detached to invest them, helps at once to facilitate the retreat of the main body of the French army and to give time to the new Ministry to organize the new forces that are now being rapidly collected together in France. The Emperor clearly understands that he committed a fearful blunder when he directed his rude ambassador to force a war upon King William. And since he overestimated his own strength, while he underestimated that of his enemy, the only course left is the humiliating alternative of falling back from line to line, and drawing the Prussians further and further from their base of operations, their supplies, and recruits, with each new step, until the relative strength of the combatants can be equalized.

If no disturbing elements are developed, if all revolutionary outbreaks can be promptly suppressed, and if the French people are willing to offer themselves up as a free sacrifice upon the altar of Napoleonic ambition, this plan of running away and yet living to fight another day may possibly enable the Emperor to reach firm ground at last, upon which, even in spite of his incapacity and mismanagement, the Prussian armies can be successfully resisted. Near the close of the last century, an invading Prussian army was driven back by the revolutionary forces after it had passed to the westward of the Meuse, and crossed the plateau of the Argonnes: and this history may be repeated.

The greatest obstacle to the success of this programme is the indignant feeling that it would provoke among a martial people. M. Thiers truly said that there can be no empire without an Emperor. If the leader who has assumed despotic control of the resources of the nation, and robbed it of its life and liberty, stupidly and recklessly invites invasions which he is unable to repel, and throws his stricken subjects back upon their own resources, the instinct of self-preservation as well as of self-respect should prompt them to rid themselves at any cost of their incapable incubus and to work out their deliverance with free hands. It will be one of the greatest of all marvels of French history if continued defeats do not lead to Napoleon's dethronement. Already the Chambers have considered projects for ignoring him, and although they have hitherto been rejected, each new German triumph will give to these propositions increased strength, and in the end he may be bowed or driven out of France with as little ceremony as was displayed in our own war towards unsuccessful generals.

The news of yesterday proves that Napoleon's diplomacy has been as unsuccessful as his war-making. Denmark refuses to form an alliance with him against Prussia, and Victor Emanuel has too many dangers to contend with at home to send an Italian army to fight French battles. These diplomatic defeats cannot fail to give a downward impetus to the Emperor's drooping fortunes. They will not only cripple his operations against his foreign enemies, but furnish to his domestic foes strong arguments for his dethronement. They will give irresistible force to the denunciations of the real statesmen of France when they accuse him of frittering away French influence abroad as well as of establishing tyranny and inviting misery and disgrace at home.

PENSION FRAUDS.

SEVERAL weeks ago we were informed that Roderick R. Butler, the member from Tennessee who was censured last session by the House of Representatives for a little irregularity in selling a cadetship, was implicated in the forgery of a pension check and various other offenses of like serious character. It was represented that the discovery of Butler's "irregularities" was made through the vigilance and activity of the agents of the Pension Bureau, but there was nothing said about any attempt to bring the accused to justice, and it was not until a few days ago that the public were informed of the fact that a warrant for the arrest of Butler would be issued. Yesterday the first decisive action in the case was taken, and a warrant was sworn out before a police judge of the District of Columbia by Frederick M. Clarke, of the special service of the Pension Bureau, and Butler, who is daily expected in Washington, *will be served with it on his arrival.* Is it because Butler is a member of Congress that the Commissioner of Pensions waits for him to come to Washington and put himself under arrest, or does he desire to give the feloniously inclined Congressman an opportunity to leave for parts unknown, if he chooses to do so? It is not usual for the officers of the law, if they really desire to see justice done to persons charged with such crimes as this man Butler to wait for the accused to come and deliver himself into their hands, and it indicates very clearly that there is a large screw loose somewhere in the management of the Pension Bureau that there has been such a delay in calling Butler to account for his sins. While discussing this subject it is not amiss for us inquire why Colonel Forbes, the pension agent of this city, has not been removed from his office long ago by the authorities at Washington? Irregularities of a most serious character were proved to have existed in the management of Colonel Forbes' office, and although the agent himself managed to escape a criminal prosecution, he has been convicted out of his own mouth of having discounted the claims of pensioners at most outrageously exorbitant rates. This is an all-sufficient reason for his removal, and that he is allowed to retain his office implicates the men who run the Pension Bureau with him in his violation of the law.

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

A GREAT deal of trouble is being experienced in carrying on the operations or some of the departments of the Government on account of the decision of Attorney-General Akerman that the unexpended balances of former appropriations cannot be used, but must be "covered" into the Treasury. The Attorney-General says that this is the only logical interpretation that can be placed upon the very loosely-worded law passed by Congress at its last session; and if this is the case, it was his duty to decide as he did, no matter what the consequences may be. Strange to say, however, some of the newspapers of the country are sneering at the Attorney-General for giving this opinion, and are holding him responsible for the trouble and annoyance occasioned by it, just as if it were his duty to interpret the laws of Congress according to the seeming necessities of the hour, and not according to their most obvious meaning. The practice of using the balances of the unexpended appropriations for purposes for which Congress forgot to provide, according to the discretion of the heads of department or the chiefs of bureaus, was a very loose and improper way of doing business, and Congress was perfectly justified in putting a stop to it. The truth is, however, that Congress transacts its business in even looser style than the executive branch of the Government, and the consequence is that while the departments are prohibited from using the money remaining in their hands, no new appropriations have been made for objects of the very highest importance, and national works that ought to be pushed forward with all possible rapidity are brought to a standstill. For this state of affairs Congress is alone to blame, and it is the height of folly to throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the Attorney-General. The last session of Congress was trifled away in unprofitable discussions over matters of very little interest and importance, and the real work of the session was deferred until the very latest hour, and left only half finished at the adjournment, and it is certainly not a matter for surprise that embarrassments of a most serious character should ensue. The opinion of the Attorney-General may create great inconvenience, but it will demonstrate the importance of clear and definite action on the part of Congress with regard to such matters in the future, and the greater the trouble that is occasioned now the more likely it will be that such a state of affairs will not occur again.

WHITTEMORE, the cadetship-selling South Carolina carpet-bagger, has concluded to withdraw his name as a candidate for renomination to Congress. We have in this an evidence that even upon such pachydermatous scamps as this individual an emphatic expression of public opinion is not always thrown away; and although Whittemore was made the scapegoat for the sins of others perhaps even more at fault than himself, enough was proved against him to demonstrate his unfitness to sit in Congress as a lawmaker for the nation. Instead of being thankful that he got off as easy as he did by being permitted to resign his seat, Whittemore had the consummate impudence to apply for readmission after last session, and there can scarcely be a doubt that he would have endeavored to obtain the nomination to the next Congress if he had not begun to be fearful that measures would be taken to call him to account in a court of law for his misdeeds. He gives as a reason for his withdrawal from the canvass that "the question as to my admission, if elected to the next Congress, though there is no doubt in my own mind, might confuse my best friends, or comfort and aid my weakest enemies"—a rather remarkable assertion, in view of the fact that the last Congress refused to receive him as a member. We suspect, however, that Whittemore had more doubt in his mind than he professed, and he concluded that it would be prudent not to besiege the doors of the House of Representatives a second time, lest measures should be taken to repress him effectually by having him locked up in a penitentiary for a term of years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cologne *Gazette*, Fanny Lewald, has fired a needle-gun into the ranks of the French. When men come to hard blows it is doubtless fitting that women should take to hard words. She accuses her countrywomen of having fostered French disbelief in the energy and independent spirit of Germans by their childish imitation of French follies, and proceeds in the following strain of invective:—"You knew the society and woman world whose manners you imitated through the medium of bad French novels which you did not cast aside with fitting scorn; you considered yourselves distinguished when you dressed unsuitably and mixed French phrases with your speech; you looked on with pleasure when French librettists made use of the grandest works of German poets as the text of their absurd productions; you were anxious, not that your daughters should learn to know the elevating meaning of our German classics, but that they should learn from some French woman strayed over here how to chatter in French with a Parisian accent; you paid a Madame Salic or Mad'lle Elise the most unreasonable prices for articles of dress, while you dealt in the smallest coin with the poor needlewoman whose sons must now expose their lives with those of yours to the French Chassepots. You helped to make it possible that the French in Germany would reckon on a want of self-respect and a French tendency among Germans. Will you, while your sons stand before the French cannon, and thousands among them shed their noble young heart's blood for the independence of Germany, will you still run about wearing towering, insane-looking French chignons, and will you still allow your clothes to be made according to bold French fashions? * * * You have much to make good in this respect. Now is the time to do it. * * * Cast from you foreign frippery and empty show, and endeavor to become as earnest as German men."

GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Those who are interested in Grecian antiquities will read the following extract from a recent letter with regret:—The walls of the Acropolis of Assos appear to have suffered most, being almost levelled to the ground. The gateway in the lower part of the city is still intact. After the destruction of many structures and shipment of part of the material for the construction of the new forts at the Dardanelles and for other purposes, the cost of transport was found too expensive, and the work of destruction was suspended, to be renewed, no doubt, when a cheaper mode of conveyance may be organized, or an urgent demand for building material arises. The remains at Alexandria Troas are more likely to suffer than those at Assos, being in closer proximity to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and continued raids are made on these ruins. The gymnasium of Alexandria Troas (erroneously called Priam's Palace), notwithstanding its gradual rapid disappearance, is still a fine and imposing building.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

A PERFECT FIT, THE HIGHEST STYLE, BEST MATERIALS, SECURE SEWING, } SECURED IN EVERY GARMENT.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican City Executive Committee, the various Republican Ward Executive Committees will elect three Delegates from each ward to a Convention, to be held in the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on MONDAY, September 12, 1870, for the purpose of revising the rules for the government of the Union Republican party.

By order of Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 8 13 stuth 3t

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, August 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of national tax, to the stockholders of this date, on and after TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at the office of the Treasurer, in Camden N. J.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the date hereof until Tuesday, 16th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 8 11 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREROOMS, [4 15tf4p No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th. M. B. KELLY, 8 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 628 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, 8m6 FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mackenzie's Life of Dickens,

Price $1·60,

Usual price by subscription agents, $2·00.

Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad. 8vo.

And all other subscription books for sale by

PORTER & COATES,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

8 16 3t PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

UP! UP! UP!

Goes the mercury in the Thermometer!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Go the prices of the Superior Stylish Splendid SUMMER SUITS

At the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Opportunities are now presented,
Such as you have never enjoyed
In any previous summer
For the purchase of Fine Suits.
Suits of Cheviot,
Suits of Linen Duck,
Suits of Cassimere,
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Suits of all sorts.
Cheaper than for a long series of years,
Better than you can buy elsewhere,
Satisfactory in every respect.
Don't forget the celebrated

Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits.

Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, [6 27tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia,

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CORNELIUS & BAKER HAVING been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures.

Manufactory S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets. Salesrooms at the old stand, No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, CRAWFORD ARNOLD, ROBERT C. BAKER.

Philadelphia July 1, 1870. 8 15 6t

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

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1 13 thstuD3l ABOVE CHESNUT.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation,* and *Kidney Diseases.*

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome,* and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

☞ This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in *vacuo.* T 30 stuthtptf P. HEVNER.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (in full uniform) TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON FRIDAY, August 19, 1870, remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3·30 P. M., ON FRIDAY, August 19.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.

See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16 5t

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.

Grand Excursion

AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Giving passengers choice of FOUR HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, August 18, 1870, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4·50

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of Excursion. [8 13 stuw3t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11¼ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.

Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,

EXECUTOR,

7 23 stuth1St* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY, 8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 8 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS [illegible] DIXON'S, No. 115 SOUTH Ninth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address REV. T. W. CATTELL, 7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

FILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., 8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH Avenue, and corner of SECOND Avenue and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOURTH Streets, will Reopen in HARLEM, September 19, and on FIFTH Avenue September 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College Building. 8 15 2m† H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. 8 13 to 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M., 8 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuth1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE, $1·00 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

Hydrophobia.

The average secular mind has as great a horror of the hydrophobia as theologians have of the unpardonable sin. The newspaper accounts of the sufferings of the victims of hydrophobia are sufficiently thrilling to make the blood of the nervous curdle. These accounts have been numerous during the last year. If they are to be believed, mad dogs abound, hydrophobia is almost an epidemic, and it is as difficult to tread the streets of New York without being bitten as it is to tread those of Constantinople without being barked at. To the fashionable male New York, of unsteady nerves, the apprehension is most painful. The low shoes and the fancy stockings of the period present a repast delectable enough to make any dog's mouth water with expectation. The spaniel which prettily-paired lovers were wont to teach to stand ecstatic on its hind legs, is now looked upon with terror. The Italian greyhound whose frequent naps were taken in the soft silk hammock formed by the drapery that shrouded its fair owner's knees, is avoided with gestures of fear. How many innocent dogs have been shot to prevent the spread, from imaginary bites, of a hydrophobia they were never guilty of, I will not undertake to say. The task of calculating the dimensions of such slaughter I will leave to those who have had a hand therein. But probably the interesting superstition that, in order to prevent hydrophobia resulting from a dog's bite, all that it is necessary to do is to kill the dog, is too good and logical a one to be got rid of easily. By all means let us cherish this charming credulity. On the same principle the easiest way to hinder the cause of temperance and of woman's rights would be to strangle Mr. Gough and poison Susan B. Anthony. I am afraid that hydrophobia, like total abstinence and female suffrage, will take care of itself, whether the original propagator be "choked off" or not.

Opening of the Theatrical Season.

The regular theatrical season opens this evening, the doors of Niblo's and of Booth's being thrown open simultaneously. Niblo's has been painted, papered, redecorated, recushioned, and upholstered. It had come to look very old and shabby, and to need the renovation very much. I said the other day that Miss Lizzie Price had been engaged, and would appear as "Blanche de Nevers" in the *Duke's Motto*. The statement is a mistake. It was intended that Miss Price should appear, but that young lady evidently preferred California to New York, and went, a few days ago, to San Francisco. Her place will be supplied by Miss Louisa Moore, whose reappearance will be made upon the same stage upon which she achieved her first success in this country two years ago. Miss Louisa is a first class cry-baby actress. She possesses a melodious whine which contains enough essence of tears for half-a-dozen ordinary actresses. I fancy that she could do "Mrs. Haller" very creditably, particularly at the passage where that exquisite sinner exclaims "I had a Will-yum once!" or at that other remorseful paragraph where she declares that "a cup of bread, moistened with the tear of penitence," is quite as much as her appetite demands. The stock company at Booth's does not appear to be very strong. This is a mild way of saying that to me it seems to be exceedingly weak. The two good names which I recognize in it are those of Mary Wells and Mr. Fenno. Miss Wells has been away from New York for about two years, and I am glad to see that she has returned, to hold a first-class position in a first-class theatre. Mr. Fenno, the picture of hearty good-health and spontaneous good-nature, is certainly the only other actor, whom I am familiar with by reputation, that promises to give material aid to the season. At the Grand Opera House an important work is in progress—I mean the production of a five-act ballet, which, after *Sitala* is withdrawn, will keep the stage until the *opera-bouffe* company arrives. The new ballet is entitled *Urelia; or, The Demon of Night*, and will severely test the ardor of New York's devotion to Terpsichore.

Until Death Do Them Part.

It is to be presumed that until the moment indicated by the above sub-head, Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, will continue bound together—one flesh, not precisely in the scriptural meaning, but after a manner which unites them more indissolubly than the tie which binds man and wife. Chang is now ill at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. He is the victim of paralysis. This is a pretty close approximation to the reality whence Paul drew the figure of speech in which he mentions "this body of death" that he was obliged to drag about with him. Chang is literally almost a body of death to Eng, only Eng cheerfully endures the involuntary burden. Imagine the nature of the feelings which Eng would experience in the first moments of being set free from that life-long companionship. Fancy the ligature cut, and each independent twin going about upon his own hook. Perhaps the first feeling would be something like that which comes over the soul when first it is separated from the body—for are not the soul and body of every man a Chang and Eng joined together by a chord of flesh?

The "Two Roses."

Two interesting advertisements have lately appeared in one of the most notorious and widely circulated of the New York papers. One of these advertisements emanates from a New York publisher of plays, and the other from Mr. Lester Wallack. The publisher begins by propounding the question, "Which is of the highest authority in this country, the Senate of the United States or an English strolling actor?" and quotes section 103 of the new Copyright bill, to the effect that nothing in that bill shall be construed to prohibit the printing, publishing, importation, or sale of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, written, composed, or made by any person not a citizen of the United States nor resident therein. Mr. Wallack's advertisement, on the contrary, informs the public that he has purchased the entire proprietary interest in the manuscript play of *The Two Roses*, and also, from the author, the manuscript itself; and that, while for places out of New York he is prepared to sell interests and copies, he is likewise prepared, under advice of counsel, to legally resist any surreptitious interference with his rights by parties who claim already to have copies. Inasmuch as the publisher concludes *his* advertisement with the remark that manuscript copies of the play will be furnished on reasonable terms, it will be interesting for any one desiring to make use of that information to learn that the "reasonable terms" are twenty-five dollars per copy.

ALI BABA.

WEST BRANCH VALLEY.

The Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad—The Level Stakes Planted—A New Bill to be Introduced into the Legislature—Jersey Shore and a Sleepy Population—The Antes Springs—A Delightful Spot—The Pine Creek and Other Romantic Drives—The West Branch Academy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JERSEY SHORE, Aug. 13, 1870.

No doubt, the citizens generally of our State believed that with the veto of Governor Geary to what was known as the $9,000,000 bond bill would end all efforts to abstract from the Sinking Fund of the State the bonds now lying there, but judging from certain acts which have been transpiring in this vicinity, there will be another struggle for the possession of these much-coveted documents. It will be remembered that these bonds were to be replaced with the paper of a corporation to be known as the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad Company, an institution which was to be incorporated for the development of Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, and McKean counties, as well as to form a connection between Buffalo and Philadelphia, by which it was argued that the latter city would derive immense benefits. By the bill which was presented at the last session of the Legislature, the State had no other guarantee for the safety of her bonds than the probable success of the contemplated enterprise. But Governor Geary refused to append his signature, on the ground that the object of the bill was in direct violation of a constitutional amendment which provided that none of the bonds should be taken out for any other purpose than the extinguishment of the public debt. However, the year previous the Executive had signed the act which gave to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company $3,500,000. There the collateral offered was the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which the road of that corporation was mortgaged for the full amount. It is now believed that the Governor can be persuaded to do the same thing in this case. The proposed railroad will ultimately prove to be so valuable an adjunct of the Pennsylvania Central that, having shown her hand, she cannot now afford to allow any competing railway to snatch the prize from her grasp. She will therefore guarantee the full amount, and go to the Governor and say, "A mortgage on our road is certainly equivalent to your bonds; therefore grant us this boon which is asked of you by the entire population of the northern tier of counties of the State." Whether the Executive will see the proposition in the same light as he did the Allegheny Valley Railroad case remains to be seen. There is not a particle of doubt about the fact that the people of these counties are almost unanimous in this matter. They demand an outlet for their lumber other than the present slow and unsatisfactory manner of getting it to available points where it can be disposed of. A visitor in travelling along the many water courses can see without much reflection the heavy losses incurred in the shape of drift piles by the present means of shipment. Again, the residents claim that beneath their hills and mountains are hidden untold millions of wealth, which only needs a railroad to produce it in Philadelphia markets.

There is hardly a doubt but that the Legislature next winter will be asked to pass an act similar to the one proposed last year, with the exception that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will appear as the endorser of the bonds proposed to be substituted for those now in the custody of the State. What other conclusion can be drawn from the fact that the surveyors have already gone through Jersey Shore and the Pine Creek region and planted their level stakes? Why would the heavy expense necessarily attendant upon such an expedition be undertaken unless those engaged in it had some substantial reason for believing that their project would meet with a better reception than it did some seven months since? Should that be the case, as far as Lycoming county is concerned, it would throw open one of the most beautiful regions of the State. The road would start at Linden, a station on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 9 miles west of Williamsport, and follow the course of the West Branch Valley through Jersey shore to the Big Pine creek. This valley, and particularly in the vicinage of Jersey Shore presents, to my vision, a scene only equalled by our famous Wyoming Valley.

This opinion is the result of a couple of weeks stay in the romantic town of Jersey Shore, which presents to the tourist and pleasure seeker a variety of the means of enjoying one's self not to be attained at any of our seaside watering places and at but few of our internal places of resort. It is located between two ranges of the Alleghenies, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, 215 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Its inhabitants number about fifteen hundred, but a very slight increase over the census of 1850. This dormant state of the population is owing to the fact of the town being governed by men who have amassed great fortunes in the lumber business, and who are perfectly content to allow Jersey Shore to be nothing more than a place of residences. All business enterprises receive no encouragement at their hands, and as a matter of course any one with any tact for business pursuits removes to other points where a more liberal, progressive spirit exists. At Lock Haven and Williamsport, the two great business centres in this part of the State, can be found many who started life in this place, but who were driven from it by the non-progressive spirit which prevails. Could this old-fogyism be got rid of, Jersey Shore would attain the place which her geographical position gives her. Could anything be more indicative of the narrow-mindedness of these people than their refusal to allow the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to go through the town, its natural channel, simply because it might interfere with the receipts of toll age which is now derived from the bridge spanning the river, which belongs to a private corporation? The result is that the railroad is two miles away, but then the stockholders of this bridge receive exorbitant tolls from the travellers who desire to come into the town. While all these drawbacks prevent Jersey Shore becoming a business centre, it has natural advantages which should tend to make it one of the very best places of summer resort in this country. For the pleasure-seeker or the tourist there is no place that I have ever visited which offers more of a variety of means of entertainment. The drives are among the most romantic, the streams in its vicinity abound with that finest of the piscatorial tribe—trout, the woodlands within a few miles contain great quantities of game of the larger size, consisting principally of deer, while the scenery, no matter in what direction you look, is wild, rugged, and grand. Indeed, I have wondered, since my arrival here, why it was that so many Americans go abroad for the purpose of enjoying scenery.

I have devoted two weeks, thus far, in viewing nature as it is presented in this region, and still there are as many spots to be witnessed as have been already seen. The greatest point of attraction hereabouts are the Antes Springs, famous for miles around. They are situated in the Nippenose valley, the ride through which is certainly very fine, and in many places it reminds one of the romantic drive along your Wissahickon. After entering the valley through a break in the mountains on the south side of the Susquehanna, you proceed along the banks of a stream bearing the name by which the springs are known, for a mile and a-half; then you ford the creek, and, after a short drive, reach the springs. The largest is located at the base of the mountain, and is some thirty feet in diameter. All attempts which have been made to ascertain its depths have proved fruitless. In addition to the water which is furnished by this large and several other smaller springs in the vicinity, there is a supply constantly pouring from beneath the mountain. This latter stream comes under the mountain for a distance of over two miles, and has its rise in a number of small streams about the same distance from where it sinks under the rocks. In the neighborhood of the Antes Springs there are several unfathomable sinkholes, the water in which is of different temperature. The grounds around the springs have been put in order by their recent purchaser, and they are chartered by the day to parties from Williamsport, Lock Haven, and the surrounding country. The stream abounds in trout, and none but those who have rented the place are allowed to throw a fly in its waters. Your correspondent, in company with a number of Philadelphians, a few days ago attended a pic-nic given for their benefit by some of the residents of Jersey Shore, and were delightfully entertained at this most romantic spot. The next most attractive drive is the one along the Big Pine creek. Here, for great distances, you travel under projecting rocks, with the road just wide enough for one vehicle to pass along. Should you be so unfortunate as to meet a vehicle coming in the opposite direction, and it heavier than the one you have, you will find that you will be under the necessity of dismounting and taking the harness off your horses. Then the animals are taken singly past the other wagon, while yours is backed down the hill from the road and there held until the stranger's team is driven by. Etiquette requires him to assist you in your labor. After having driven along these narrows for a couple of miles, you ford the creek, and one of two roads is at your disposal. The one to the right takes you to Coudersport. Midway and on the top of the mountain which you are compelled to cross is an immense spring, which only needs a large house to make it a prominent resort. The road to the left leads you to a genuine sulphur spring, which has recently been purchased by a gentleman who, it is believed, intends to so improve its surroundings as to be to his pecuniary advantage. On this same road is a pretty little settlement known as Campbell's Mills. On the occasion of our visit we were drawn in a barouche, the first vehicle of the kind ever seen in Jersey Shore. It created quite an excitement among the country people, and one old gentleman stopped us and exclaimed, "What a funny wagon!" Among the many other drives, those through the White Deer Valley, Sugar Valley, to Williamsport, to Hollidaysburg, to Lock Haven, and over the hills to the east of the town, are the most romantic.

The sport most enjoyed by visitors is the trout fishing, of which there is plenty within a circuit of twelve miles, between the 1st of June and the 1st of August, after which there is a heavy penalty for indulging your taste in that line. The fishermen have been very successful this season, and only during the last week of July a small party made up of Philadelphians, with one of the residents as a guide, in four days caught six hundred of these beautiful fish. Antes creek, Canoe run, Gilbert's run, and Larry's creek are all within a short distance of this place, and are fished by parties who go for a day's sport. Those intending to camp out for several days go to the upper waters of the Big Pine and Larry's creek.

One of the features of this beautiful town is the West Branch Academy, ably conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, a lady well and favorably known as a teacher in the city of Philadelphia.

MAC.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken grey hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transien board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

REA—SOUDER.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 923 Federal street, Mr. JEREMIAH REA to Miss CARRIE E. SOUDER, all of this city.

GRANGER—GREGORY.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Jones, of Geneseo, N. Y., Mr. ARTHUR O. GRANGER to Miss CAROLINE D. GREGORY, both of this city.

DIED.

FOX.—On the 15th instant, SAMUEL FOX, Sr., in the 91st year of his age.
The male relatives and friends, and the Diligent Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1212 Cherry street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

JENKINS.—On the 15th instant, GEORGE JENKINS, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 237 Franklin street, on Fourth-day, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend.

KAISER.—At New Orleans, on the 6th instant, WILLIAM KAISER, in the 22d year of his age, late a resident of this city.

KELLY.—On Saturday evening, the 13th instant, WILLIAM F. KELLY, aged 21 years.
His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Charles Kelly, Kellyville, Delaware county, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Charles' Church.

ROGERS.—On the 14th instant, EDGAR R. ROGERS, son of William and Jane E. Rogers.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1328 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday, August 17, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—The members are invited to attend the funeral of WILLIAM F. KELLY, from the residence of Mr. Charles Kelly, Kellysville, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves Thirty-first and Chesnut streets at 9·40 o'clock.
WILLIAM MORGAN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $35.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,
"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
8 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

A FULL STOCK,

Large Assortment of Sizes and Qualities, for sale cheap by

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 North FOURTH Street,
8 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,
FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
117 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 75 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOUSE,
Cape May, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.
TERMS.—To September 1, $4 50 per day; $28 per week. From September 1, $3 50 per day; $21 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Continental Hotel,
8 15 6t Philadelphia.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.
Address, T. J. W.
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA'A & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
7 14 thstu3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF
NATIONAL CAPITOL
Life Insurance Company,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
As made to Auditor-General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Amount of assessment or instalments on stock paid in cash	150,000 00

SECOND.

Cash on hand	$517 81
Cash in National Bank of the Republic	932 90
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, mostly on Policies issued in July	43,378 29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	114,500 00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, 722 shares Metropolitan Railroad, Washington, D. C., par value, $50; market value, $50	11,050 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	87 48
Accrued interest not yet due	4,035 24
Deferred premiums—balance semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	14,322 38
Furniture and stationery in Home and Branch offices	5,500 00
Premium loans on Policies issued prior to 1870	1,596 00
Bills receivable—temporary loans on call	19,199 71
Personal accounts	566 54

THIRD.

Amount of losses resisted by the Company—fraudulent claim	$5,000 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, current expenses, say	2,000 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks—estimated, say	10,000 00

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	$17,939 69
Premium notes on Policies issued previous to 1870	58 00
Interest receivek from investments	6,800 81

FIFTH.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and officers of the Company	$3,701 62
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	607 62
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures—salary of officers and general expenses	6,458 45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	150,000 00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	150,000 00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	50 00

I have examined the affairs of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and find them correct as above.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1870.
JOSEPH T. K. PLANT,
Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS W. SLAUGHTER,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1000 CHESNUT St.,
8 5 stuth6t PHILADELPHIA, PA

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WAIN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel9 1am 1y
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

IS THE WORLD ROUND?

We hope our readers will not think us demented for asking the above question; but Mr. John Hampden (or "Parallax") has recently backed his opinion to the contrary by a sum of five hundred pounds; and an interesting experiment has taken place. This gentleman, in 1865, published a book to prove that the earth is a *plane*, without motion, and unaccompanied by anything in the firmament anologous to itself. The whole question turns on the convexity of water, for if the earth is a globe, and twenty-five thousand miles in circumference, the surface of all standing water must have a certain degree of convexity; every part must be an arc of a circle, rising at the rate of about eight inches per mile; and in every succeeding mile, eight inches multiplied by the square of the distance. Mr. Hampden says he tried the following experiment:—In the Old Bedford Canal, Cambridgshire, a boat and flag were directed to sail from Welney Bridge, and remain at Welche's Dam, six miles distant. Mr. Hampden, with a telescope, placed himself in the water as a bather, with his eye not exceeding eight inches above the surface. The flag and the boat down to the water's edge were clearly visible throughout the whole distance, so that he concluded if the surface of the water had risen as above mentioned, he could not have seen the boat at all. We have neither the space nor the inclination to follow Mr. Hampden in the far-fetched theories contained in his volume. Suffice it to say that this gentleman offered to stake five hundred pounds on his theory; and Mr. A. R. Wallace accepted the challenge, offering, in like manner, to stake five hundred pounds upon the issue, and agreeing to "prove the convexity or curvature of the surface of a canal, river, or lake." The spot chosen was that portion of the Old Bedford Canal between Old Bedford Bridge and Welney Bridge, a distance of six miles in a straight line.

The experiment came off March 5, 1870; and an oblong signal, six feet by three, was placed on Old Bedford Bridge, its centre being thirteen feet four inches above the water. At three miles' distance along the canal (we quote from the report of Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Hampuen's referee), a staff was erected, having a red disc of wood one foot in diameter affixed to it, the centre of which was also thirteen feet four inches above the water; and on Welney Bridge, three miles farther, a third signal was placed, reaching the top of the bridge, thirteen feet four inches likewise above the water. The observations were made by means of a large telescope (four-inch object-glass), and also by means of a sixteen-inch Troughton level, placed in the same position and height above the water as the large achromatic. On the centre signal-staff there was a red disc, which was allowed to remain nine feet four inches above the water, or four feet lower than the other.

Now the result was, that in each of these observations, one taken from Welney Bridge, and the other from Old Bedford Bridge, with the large achromatic telescope, the two discs of the central staff appeared in each case above the other bridge, showing that the signal-staff in the centre was higher, and thus proving the convexity of the water. Similar results appeared with the telescope of a sixteen-inch Troughton level, placed in the same position. The umpires, of course, could not agree, and the editor of the *Field* was called in as referee. He decided that Mr. Wallace, by means of the experiment agreed on, has proved to his satisfaction the "curvature to and fro" of the Bedford Canal to the extent of five feet more or less. He therefore paid Mr. Wallace the one thousand pounds that had been lodged at Coutts' Bank.

Mr. Wallace, in a letter to the *Field* (April 2, 1870), commenting on Mr. Carpenter's remarks in his report, says that that gentleman objects to the value of the view in the large telescope "because it showed but two points, when a comparison had to be instituted between three;" but he omits to state that the telescope itself was placed accurately at the third point, just as was the spirit-level telescope—to the view shown by which he makes no objection. The views from both extremities of the six miles agreeing so closely, both prove the very great accuracy of the level used; and that it may be depended upon to show that the surface of water does really sink below the true level line in a continually increasing degree as the distance is greater; but the proof of convexity in no way depends on this accuracy, as it was shown still better by the large telescope without a spirit-level. The curvature shown by the large telescope is about five and a-half feet at the middle signal, three miles distant; equal to eleven feet, if measured at the farther signal; and the depression below the cross-hair or true level line being, according to Mr. Carpenter, an equal amount, makes twenty-two feet in all, leaving less than two feet for refraction to bring it to the full theoretical amount, which is something less than twenty-four feet. The three points deviated in a vertical direction very nearly as much as is required by the assumed dimensions of the earth, so that we may conclude that the level telescope line is a tangent to a circle, approximately the circle of the earth. Mr. Vernon says, if the telescope in this experiment had been laid exactly at right angles to a plumb-line dropped from its centre, it would have been found that the surface of the water three miles off was six feet, and at six miles twenty-four feet, lower than the water at the spot where the observation was made.

Homer considered the world as flat. Mr. Gladstone, in his "Studies of Homer and the Homeric Age," states that in Homer's estimation the form of the world was not circular, but oval, having a shorter diameter from east to west than from north to south. In the map he gives it is in the form of a parallelogram with rounded edges, like the oblong shield then in use. The merit of the discovery of the *spherical* form of the earth is due to the Pythagoreans, who came to the conclusion from astronomical observations; but it is uncertain whether Pythagoras was himself aware of this truth. It was not received generally in Greece until the age of Plato. The Arabs speculated on the spherical form of the globe, and the caliph Almamoun, in 814 A. D., ordered the measurement of a degree in the plains of Mesopotamia, which, at a much later period, was imitated by Snellius in Holland, and Norwood in England. The length of degrees of the meridian in different latitudes gives the form and size of the earth. Eleven arcs have been measured in Europe, one in the Andes, two in the East Indies. No two of these yielded the same result, showing the slightly irregular form of the earth. Mrs. Somerville, in her "Physical Geography," points out that the dip or depression of the horizon is, in round numbers, a fathom for every three miles of distance; that is to say, an object a fathom or six feet high would be hid by the curvature of the earth at the distance of three miles. Since the dip increases as the square, a hill one hundred fathoms high would be hid at the distance of ten miles. Another mode of determining the form of the earth is by the oscillations of the pendulum. Its descent, and consequently its oscillations, are accelerated in proportion to the force of gravitation, which increases from the equator to the poles. Experiments have been made at various places, but no two sets give exactly the same results. The method employed for measuring arcs of the meridian, and that of deducing the form of the earth from the oscillations of the pendulum, are given in the sixth section of Mrs. Somerville's "Connection of the Physical Sciences," eighth edition. Of course, all this will be nonsense to "Parallax;" but we may be well content to leave the matter in the hands of all thinking men.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A New Motive Power.

Emile Lamm, a Frenchman, has introduced to the world a new motive power in the shape of ammonia. This alkaline gas is composed of three parts of hydrogen to two of nitrogen, and is produced in large quantities by many decaying vegetable and animal substances, giving them their odor. It used to be produced by the distillation of horn shavings, and hence gained the popular name of hartshorn. A most important quality of this gas is the facility with which it is absorbed by water. In this vehicle it returns to the earth to nourish vegetation, after having been exhaled by decaying substances, and the same characteristic renders it available as a motive power. The density of the gas is half that of air and of ammoniated water one-quarter less than of pure water. The vapor at a heat of 60 degrees exerts a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, while water, to give an equivalent in steam, must be raised to 325 degrees. With the same heat, ammonia requires about three times as much room for expansion as steam. This gas has no action upon any of the metals except copper, and on account of the low temperature required will not wear our machinery out like steam.

Speaking of its application to horse cars (on which it has been tried), a writer in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says:—Its cheapness, when compared with steam, is owing to the fact that one steam engine, if it could be made to propel one hundred cars with ease, would be much cheaper than one hundred steam engines, each requiring a separate fire and an engineer, beside the regular conductor of the car; but the case is far different with ammonia, as a single engineer at the station can superintend the supplying of two hundred cars with liquefied ammonia in sufficient quantity to run any distance within the limits of a large city, by means of a single fire under the stationhry boiler in which the ammoniacal gas is liquefied. Further, liquefied ammonia can be compared, if I may be permitted the expression, to a bottled-up power, which can remain in a reservoir for months or even years, and be transported anywhere in any desirable quantity; and then, at once, without any further preparation, can be used for any purpose desired; and by the simple turning of a faucet can be made to act as powerfully as when first liquefied. The estimated cost of constructing and erecting machinery necessary to propel twenty-five street cars by ammonia is $23,500. The cost per day of maintaining liquefying process at station, and charging twenty-five cars, each car making seventy-two miles per day, is estimated at $25. The percentage of loss in ammoniacal gas at the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company for one year amounts to 25 per cent.

WELL-PAID WOMEN.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes:—

"Workingwomen as a class, that is, shop-girls, store-girls, etc., are not, of course, so well paid as men, but some receive very good salaries nevertheless. Female telegraphers, for instance, are paid from $15 to $20 a week. A first-class sewing-maching operator can earn $15 a week, though the majority do not earn more than half that. Good female teachers in private and public schools get from $600 to $1000 a year. The better class of dress-makers and forewomen in sewing establishments average $800 or $900 a year, and some receive as much as $1200. There are several women employed as book-keepers at salaries of from $16 to $20 a week, and their places are just as secure as those of men. But all these women have had to learn their business thoroughly. Most of them count enough years to be considered old maids—from twenty-eight to forty—but they have not given up the hope of getting husbands. And I can say, from observation, that those who do get husbands make excellent wives. There is no giddiness about them and very little extravagances and the moment they settle over a household they make everything tidy and comfortable and keep it so. I don't know any class of women more desirable as wives for men who want agreeable homes and a chance to save something for a rainy day than the "old maids" of thirty, or thereabout, who have responsible positions as employees in stores and workshops. There are several hundred women in New York who earn more money every year than an equal number of fairly qualified men, and they do not have to work very hard either. But what they do they do well, having learned their calling thoroughly and drilled themselves into system."

CANNING TURTLE.—El Senor Scooffey, as the Mexicans call him, has set up at Guaymas, in Lower California, a turtle factory, where by a patent process green turtle is prepared for the market so as to keep for any length of time, and survive any amount of transportation. Until recently no such method had been discovered, but the recent arrival in San Francisco of forty dozen hermetically sealed cans, containing each about two and a half pounds of fresh green turtle, in admirable condition, showed that the experiment had been at last brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Each can contains enough condensed turtle for soup for from six to eight persons—according to the degree of richness desired. Turtle, as they now come, are as cattle that have been driven many a weary mile, without water or food, to a distant market; the rich fat on which the reptile prides himself when at home is absorbed to meet the requirements of his wasting system, and he becomes lean, flabby, and as an article of food or a table delicacy worthless. Here, right where he waddles lazily out of the sea to bask in the sunshine and enjoy all the contrasts of temperature at his command by continually redipping and basking, Scooffy puts an end to his amusement, hauls him out of his shell, boils him down and labels him. In the manufactory are four large boilers of a capacity of from sixty to seventy-five gallons each, underneath each being an economical furnace for burning wood. Outside is the slaughtering and cleaning yard. Hundreds and hundreds of tenants have been ejected from their houses, and their abandoned tenements lay round in melancholy heaps. When the turtle has been chopped up and thoroughly cleaned it is put in the boilers, with a proper proportion of spices and water, and heat applied, and then there goes up from the simmering caldron an odor such as only a London Alderman or the Lord Mayor of Dublin can properly appreciate. The turtles are caught by the natives out in the deep water, at about noon, or in the hottest time of the day, when the top of the reptile's shell may be seen just peering over the surface of the water as the waves go swashing over it. The men go out in their boats and paddle cautiously up to their prey, and with a swift, strong blow of a short lance or harpoon, pierce his shell and secure him. The line attached to the harpoon is made fast and the struggling and dumbly remonstrating turtle is towed ashore and laid on his back in the slaughter-yard.

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CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

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McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week. Coach from depot free. No Bar.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

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Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,

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ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
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SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

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Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

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Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

3 15tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,

4 1 No. 42 N FIFTH Street.

A Horrible Adventure.

The Paris *Patrie* sustains the well-earned reputation of the French press for producing sensational anecdotes, by contributing the following to that species of literature:—

An adventure truly horrible, and which if made the subject of a melo-drama would certainly be denounced as improbable, has just occurred in the environs of Viterbo, in the Pontifical States. A cattle dealer stopped at an inn on the road not far from the city. He seemed very well satisfied with the accommodation and with himself, and he related to the innkeeper that he had just made an excellent bargain about some cattle, by which he had netted a sum of five thousand francs. After supper he started for the city, but had not gone far before he was attacked by three men who tried to get him down. He defended himself bravely, and succeeded in making his escape. He returned to the inn and related what had happened. At the same time he said he would sleep there, as he did not wish, for fear of another attack, to resume his journey until the next morning. Accordingly, a room was prepared for him, and he retired to bed and soon fell asleep. In the course of the night he awoke, and heard some one speaking outside the door. What he heard filled him with horror.

The inn-keeper was saying to some one, "Dig the hole deeper in the garden. I will throw him out of the window, and you can bury him at once." The traveller understood the situation at once. They were going to murder him, and the inn-keeper was in league with the murderers to share the plunder and conceal his body. He immediately rose and dressed himself, and, arming himself with a spade, which was standing in a corner of the room, he waited. It was not long before he heard some one approach the door. It was opened softly, and the cattle-dealer saw the inn-keeper about to step into the room. He immediately struck the wretch dead upon the floor with the spade.

The cattle-dealer then lifted up the body, and, opening the window, beneath which he could perceive by the dim light three men and a pit dug for himself, he threw the body into the yard. The three men took up the body, which they did not recognize, and set to work to bury it. The cattle-dealer, without losing a second, crept down stairs, opened the door of the inn, and hurried off to give information to the Papal Carabineers. They soon arrived at the scene of crime. The three accomplices of the would-be murderer had just finished their dismal work. They were immediately arrested and recognized as the sons of the inn-keeper. It was they, doubtless, who, at the instigation of their father, had attacked the cattle-dealer on the road.

MINING IN ARIZONA.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, who has been travelling in Arizona, gives some idea of mining affairs in that Territory in describing the Vulture mine, in which Eastern men are interested:—

"At Wickenburg I had the pleasure of seeing a rare sight—an Eastern mining company turning out bullion far above current expenses. It is refreshing to an old Pacific coaster to witness an operation of this kind. It strengthens his hopes in the future, and is a bright spot in Arizona. Like most all Eastern mining ventures, this was for a long time classed among the losing; and even now it is a wonder that it pays when all the circumstances are estimated. I doubt if any Pacific coast superintendent would to-day take the Vulture mine and mill and prevent its running in debt. Yet a clever Christian gentleman—B. Sexton of the Nutmeg State—is rapidly paying off the old debts of the company, making many improvements, and getting nearly all his ore from shafts and tunnels, in pursuance of a plan of development inaugurated and still continued. The company's ten-stamp mill is at Wickenburg, fifteen miles from the mine, which is reached by an ascending road for eight and a descending one for seven miles, the latter end following a narrow canon, beset with gorges on either side for about three miles, in any of which the Apaches can lie concealed until the passer-by is within a few feet of them. Many attacks have been made in times not far in the past, and men killed and whole trains of mules captured. But for its inviting character to Indians, the road is pleasant to travel, and still the teamsters go over it willingly and take the chances.

"But, returning to the subject, over this road the ore is drawn to the mill, and every drop of water used in and about the mine, shops, boarding-house, stables, etc., is also drawn from Wickenburg. It is carried in barrels by teams going for ore. An immense sheet-iron tank, like a steam boiler drawn upon wheels, is filled each day and hauled out half way to water the passing team animals. The hauling of ore and water costs, by contract, $8 per ton of ore. The miners are paid from $50 to $65 per month, in gold bullion at coin rates, and their board included. Mill hands about the same. Wood delivered at the mill costs $8 per cord; before Mr. Sexton's management it cost $12, and so with the hauling of ore and water. Formerly supplies were purchased at retail in the local markets; now at wholesale with no extra cost but freight and commission; there were employed Mexican cooks at the mill, now Chinamen, by which the books show a monthly saving in the provision account of $700.

"A corresponding recklessness formerly pervaded all branches of the business. Thousands upon thousands of dollars had been expended in superfluous machinery. Now may be seen $35,000 worth of pans thrown aside, which never were needed and can't be used in the business. An inefficient mining superintendent was looking for ore under the foot-wall, and upon the whole Mr. Sexton took charge of the Vulture property in a very discouraging condition. I heard no charges of wilful extravagange on the part of his predecessors: no whining in any respect. All was pleasant words, such as ought to follow success. The mining superintendent, Mr. Taylor, an old Washoeite, assured me that without any further development, he could supply the mill with pay ore for three years to come, and after passing through every shaft and tunnel, I cannot doubt his assertion. Laborers about the mines and mill are promptly discharged for drunkenness, profanity, or raising any disturbance among the workmen by tale-bearing or otherwise, when any of these offenses are positively known to the superintendent, and I am assured that the apparent strictness of this discipline is acceptable to the men. No whisky mill or gambling den is allowed at the mine, and a store is kept where workmen are supplied with needful articles at a mere trifle above cost."

HOW MONKEYS ARE CAUGHT.—The following plan to catch monkeys beats the old plan of pelting the same animals with stones to make them pick cocoanuts:—

Monkeys are such cunning creatures that one would suppose them much more difficult to catch than other wild animals. Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch of the forest will, after a few days starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resemble man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darfour and Sennaar the natives make fomented beer of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forests frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy that soon attract his comrades. Then, an orgie begins, and in a short time the beasts show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The drinkers are too far gone to mistrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these immediately begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to go off also. Another will grasp him, and so on, till the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged and gradually sober down, but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870, and ending June 31, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish Stationery to the officers of one or more of the Departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several Departments:—

First Department.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York. Number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia. Number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas. Number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department. — Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming. Number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

8 9 3w

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wreck of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc., on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; war steamer Jamestown, wooden, 1200 tons, sunk with guns, etc., on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners Wythe, 300 tons; Roach, 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also, 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At TRENTS, or GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Gallege, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat Pinme, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old military bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1:30 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
Baltimore, Md.

8 11 6t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

THIRD DIST., DEPT. OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of brick at the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this office.

The building to be one story in height (11 feet from floor to ceiling), with a pitched roof, and of the following dimensions, viz.:—44 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, with a piazza on two sides 44 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.

Preference will be given to builders, masons, or parties regularly engaged by trade in works of similar character.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Lodge," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army,
Chf. Qr. Mr., Third Qr. Mr.'s District,
Dept. of the East.

8 12 6t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 8:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburr Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:30 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

WM. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Moatrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Train leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 6 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:30 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:50 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:25 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 6:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia for

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

Under the Walls of Metz

The Second Battle.

A Prussian Triumph!

French Lose 4000 Men!

Driven into the Town!

Their Utter Demoralization!

The Londonderry Riot.

The Assault on Judge McCunn

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Second Battle near Metz—The Prussian Victory Decided.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz were received last night:—

Late on the afternoon of Monday the 1st and 7th Prussian Army Corps vigorously attacked the French forces under the walls of Metz. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the French were at length driven within the city with a loss of four thousand men. On the same day a grand reconnoissance under King William in person maintained itself some hours within two lines of the French defenses without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge them. This fact shows the utter demoralization of the French army.

The Londonderry Riot—The Assault on Judge McCunn.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following details of the assault on Judge McCunn, of New York, have been received here:—On the 13th, during the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry, Judge McCunn was on a visit to Coleraine town, a few miles east of Londonderry, and in the same county where, at a railway station, accompanied by two priests, Mr. McKenna, one of the editors of the Belfast *Star*, and some other friends, a mob of Orangemen made an assault upon him and his companions. Mr. McKenna was roughly handled, and others of the party hurt, but the Judge managed to escape without serious injury.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 16—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 90⅝ for money and 91⅛ for account. American securities firmer and higher. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 87¾; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 85½; 10-40s, 84. Railways steady. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅝@9d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 11d@9s. Flour, 24s.

LONDON, Aug. 16—11:30 A. M.—Calcutta linseed quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Turpentine dull.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The "Red, White and Blue."

NEW LONDON, Aug. 16.—The little ship Red, White and Blue arrived here last night, and is on exhibition at the Pequot House dock.

Drowning Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—William J. Haggerty, aged 18, fell through the Lovell Railroad bridge yesterday and was drowned. His body has been recovered.

Preparations for the Funeral of Farragut.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16.—Extraordinary preparations are making for the funeral of Admiral Farragut which will take place, on Wednesday from the Episcopal Church. It is expected that the marines at this station, at Boston, and at Portland, with the Manchester Guards, now visiting here, and the Grand Army of the Republic, will do escort duty. The steamer Speedwell will go to Charlestown to-night to bring officers and men from that place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Union Club rooms, in Philadelphia, on Monday next, at noon. The sessions are expected to be the most important of any yet held, as the interest in the fall elections is steadily on the increase, and members from the South and West are arriving daily to participate in the deliberations of the committee.

FROM THE STATE.

The West Branch Camp Meeting.

ELNATHAN, Pa., Aug. 16.—The great West Branch Methodist Camp Meeting has been commenced here. Over 500 tents are being occupied, and vast numbers of people are coming in by all the trains. The most ample preparations have been made for the meeting, which promises to be the largest religious assembly ever held in Pennsylvania. Telegraphic communication is now open to this place.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Reception of the Illinois Press Association.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—An informal meeting was held here yesterday to prepare for the reception of the Illinois Press Association. The committee appointed includes Sir George Cartier, Hon. John Young, Thomas Workman, and others.

Thurlow Weed

and daughter are here.

FROM THE WEST.

The President on His Way East.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—President Grant and party arrived here this morning, and leave for Long Branch to-night, via Pittsburg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Philadelphia to Get What She has so Long Needed—Governor Geary Affixes His Signature to the Bill Leaving the Question of the Site to the Citizens—The Provisions of the Act.

The following is the text of the act of Assembly passed last winter at Harrisburg, and to which the Governor appended his signature on the 5th inst., a knowledge of which has just reached this city, creating a Commission for the Erection of Public Buildings in the city of Philadelphia:—

"That Theodore Cuyler, John Rice, Samuel C. Perkins, J. P. Wetherill, Lewis C. Cassidy, William Divine, Henry M. Phillips, William S. Stokley, the Mayor and Presidents of City Councils for the time being, are constituted Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings required to accommodate the courts and for all municipal purposes in Philadelphia. They shall organize within thirty days, procure such plans for the said buildings adapted to either of said sites hereinafter named, appointing from their own number a president, treasurer, and solicitor; also, a competent architect and assistants and other employes, and to do all other acts necessary to carry out the intent of this act in relation to said public buildings, fill any vacancies which may happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, and they may increase said commission from time to time to any number not exceeding thirteen. Said commissioners are authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be determined by a vote of the legally qualified voters of Philadelphia at the general election in October next.

"As soon as the choice is determined by the vote of the people, the said commissioners shall, within thirty days thereafter, advertise for proposals, and make contracts for the construction of said buildings as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, which contracts shall be valid and binding in law upon the city and upon the contractors when approved by said commissioners, and the commissioners shall make requisition on Councils prior to the first day of December in each year for the amount of money required for the purposes of the commissioners. Councils shall levy a special tax sufficient to raise the amount required: Provided, that Councils may at any time appropriate out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act; and upon the completion and furnishing of a sufficient portion of said buildings to accommodate the courts and municipal offices, the buildings now occupied by them respectively shall be vacated and removed; and upon the entire completion of the new buildings, all the present buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed, and the ground placed in good condition by said commission; and thereupon the said Independence Square shall be and remain a public walk and green forever.

"In the event of Washington Square being selected by the majority of voters as the location for said public buildings, then the Councils of Philadelphia are empowered and required to set apart on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between Councils and the Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia Library to convey by proper deeds or assurances to said institutions the right to occupy the Penn Squares, one to each of the abovenamed institutions, for the purpose of allowing them to erect thereon ornamental and suitable buildings for their respective institutions.

"In the event of the ultimate selection of Penn Squares as the site for said public buildings, the commission are empowered to vacate as much of Market and Broad streets as they may deem needful; provided, however, that the streets passing around said buildings shall not be of less width than 100 feet. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, City Controller, City Commissioners, and City Treasurer, and of all other officers of the city, and also the duty of Councils, to do and perform all such acts in aid and promotion of the intent and purpose of this act as said commission may from time to time require. All laws and parts of laws restricting the uses and purposes of said squares, or any of them, that may be in conflict with the intention and purpose of this act, are repealed."

This bill caused considerable excitement when before the Legislature and several amendments were attempted to be made. One was striking out the words "on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between Councils and the Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia Library," which proved unsuccessful. Another amendment, allowing the commissioners to issue bonds instead of Councils levying an annual tax, passed the Senate, but on being taken to the House was not concurred in. It was then returned to the Senate, and under the argument that this bill would secure to Philadelphia that which she has needed for so many years, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill was sent to the Governor on April 5, since which time the Executive has given it his consideration.

AT LAST.

Two More Villains Captured.

From present appearances an opportunity will be offered to some of our Judges to deal out the full sentence of the law to two more of the scoundrels who engaged in the outrageous assault upon Miss Jervis on South Broad street some time ago. About two weeks since Mr. John M. Maris, druggist, No. 711 Market street, called at the Central Station and informed Chief Kelley that a party of four thieves were annoying the residents at Cape May by a series of petty thefts, they having stolen from him a set of harness and some other articles. Detective Miller was despatched to the island to see if he knew any of the parties, and on arriving found that two of them had been arrested and were lodged at the Cape May Court House. An interview with the prisoners led Officer Miller to suspect that they were a part of gang that committed the outrage, and he accordingly returned and reported to his chief. Arrangements were then perfected, and yesterday Mr. Moorby and Miss Jervis were taken to Cape May, and the scoundrels brought before them. Miss Jervis at once identified them, whereupon a requisition was applied for, and they will be brought here to-day to stand trial.

THE NEW DROP-CURTAIN FOR THE MUSEUM.—We were favored, through the politeness of Mr. B. A. Baker, the manager of Messrs. Carncross, Dixey & Simpson's New Museum (now in the progress of rapid completion), with a thorough inspection of the new drop-curtain which has been painted for that establishment by Mr. J. S. Schell—a young artist of decided talent and ability. The subject depicted is a charming scene on the Rhine. On the left of the picture are the ruins of an old castle, with its antiquated turrets, flagstaff, etc., covered with ivy and embowered with shrubbery; while on the right mountains rise in grateful proportions, stretching off in the distance, and, crowned with the venerable ruins of another fortress, so characteristic of the magnificent scenery of this classic region. Dividing these, the river Rhine pursues its placid course, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," with a large boat resting on the shore, its sails idly flapping in the breeze, and its crew on the deck. Other figures relieve the foreground and impart a life-like and natural effect to the picture. The entire landscape is surmounted with a beautiful frame in stucco, supported by balustrades, and an appropriate centre-piece. The curtain will commend itself to the admirers of the pictorial art, and will greatly enhance the reputation of the young artist, who has displayed talent in his profession of the highest order.

FENROSE FERRY BRIDGE.—This structure is but little farther toward completion than when it was washed away last October. Although the contract for its re-erection was awarded in March last, the work was commenced but a few weeks since. The contract called for the opening of the bridge on August 15, but, instead of that, the contractor has already had an extension of one month, and is about asking for still more time. There is now no communication between the city proper and West Philadelphia below the Gray's Ferry bridge, and the inconvenience resulting therefrom is considerable to those residing in the southwestern part of the city and having business engagements on this side of the Schuylkill. The contractor should be compelled to move in this matter with all celerity.

RUNAWAY.—This morning a horse attached to a light wagon, driven by a lad named Turner, took fright at some object in the neighborhood of Frankford road and Norris street, and dashing madly off, threw the lad out, he sustaining some slight injuries. The frightened animal continued his course until he smashed the wagon to pieces.

INSANE.—This morning an insane individual named Lawrence Cutin, married and aged twenty-one years, attempted to kill a little girl named Fannie Morrisson, at Ninth and Locust streets, by beating her head against the wall of a house. Lawrence was arrested by one of the Fifth district officers and taken to Kirkbride's.

PUGILISTIC.—Last evening an intoxicated character named David Mooney, whilst returning from Oakdale Park, at Germantown road and Jefferson street, attempted to raise a row. Officer McNamee interfering, David administered to him a sound beating. A brother officer arriving, arrested David, and Alderman Shoemaker held him in $800 bail to answer.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—This morning, a workman named Michael Manley, employed in the lime yard of C. P. Malone, Twenty-first and Market streets, suffered severe injuries to his right hand by having it crushed between a cart and a door. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DROWNED.—Philip Miller, aged twelve years, whose parents reside at No. 1332 Earl street, yesterday fell out of a boat near Petty's Island and was drowned.

TO BE OPENED.—The public bath house at present moored in the Schuylkill above the Wire Bridge will be thrown open to the public on Thursday next.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Wholesale Shooting at Oakdale.

During the continuance of the Scottish games at Oakdale Park yesterday a number of brawls occurred and several arrests were made, but it was not until about 7 o'clock in the evening that anything of a serious nature transpired. About the hour named a party of men gathered in the barroom at the lower end of the grounds, and soon a quarrel originated, all or nearly all of them being intoxicated.

By some means or other, one of the bartenders became involved, and drawing a revolver he fired three shots indiscriminately into the throng. The first hit a young man named John Coleman, aged twenty-three years, who resides on Dauphin street, below Eighth; the second, Joseph Kiker, aged twenty-six, also married, and residing on Meether street, below Seventh; the third took effect in the stomach of one Michael Nells, aged twenty-one years, single, and residing at No. 1918 North Seventh street. The weapon used is said to have been a Sharp's four-barrelled revolver.

Nells' wound is a very serious one, and the chances are that he will not recover. He is a victualler, and has been employed by his father, who has a stall in the Union Market, at Second and Callowhill streets. Kiker enlisted as a private in the 112th Regiment P. V., and after the close of the war re-enlisted in the regular army. On returning some months since he engaged in driving one of the prison vans, but soon changed for a situation offered him by his brother Bernard, who keeps a stall in Girard Avenue Market, above Fifth street.

Coleman has been employed as a laborer at Baeder & Adamson's Glue Factory, Richmond street and Allegheny avenue. Kiker, after being wounded, walked nearly all the way home, he, owing to the excitement, not knowing that he was shot, but supposing that he was suffering from a kick in the stomach. At present but few facts can be gained relative to the affair, as the wounded men are all too low to allow of much conversation. The Detectives are busy hunting up witnesses and searching for the perpetrator of the deed.

IDENTIFIED.—John Trexler, alias Joseph Clark, who was arrested on Sunday last in Fairmount Park for assault and battery and larceny, has been identified as the individual who visited the residence No. 2052 Cuthbert street, occupied by a family named Morrow, the head of which had just died, and palming himself off as a Presbyterian Elder, obtained $11·75 from the daughter of the deceased, promising to furnish the coffin, etc., therefor.

This morning Detective Levy accompanied Miss Morrow to the County Prison, where she at once recognized the fellow as the one who had swindled her. He will have a hearing at the Central Station on Thursday.

DOMESTIC.—Yesterday Rosanna Daly entered the house of Daniel Henry, on Oak street, and commenced demolishing the crockeryware, etc. To said action Mrs. Henry took exceptions, and, procuring a club, beat her severely. An officer was then sent for, and on his arriving Rosanna was handed into his charge. Alderman Toland held her in $600 bail to answer.

AQUATIC.—The Schuylkill Harbor police force yesterday arrested six persons for bathing in the Schuylkill above the dam.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 Phil & E 7s....	88	100 sh Read R...c.48	1-16
10 sh Minehill R..	50½	100 do...b10.48	1-16
4 do.....	50½	100 do.....c. 48	
60 sh Lel Val..2d.	57¾	100 do..rg&in. 48	
100 sh Penna.s60wn	58¾	200 do..... s60. 48	
100 do..s60wn.	58¾	100 do.....s60. 48	
40 do.....	58¾	100 sh Cata Prf.b60.	37½

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	210 sh Leh N St....	34
$1000 W & Frank 7s	83	200 do .ls.s60wn	34
27 sh Read R.trf.18	48¾	200 do ...ls.b5.	34

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Revenue Cases.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

After a long delay the business of this court was begun this morning by putting on trial the case of a poor cigar peddler, charged with violating the revenue law by selling cigars that had not been stamped. The evidence was brief and simple, and went to establish the following state of facts:—On the 2d inst. he went into a drug store and inquired if the person in the store wanted to buy some cigars cheap, because if he did he knew a party that would give him a good bargain. The druggist declined to invest, and Tiver walked out, followed by a revenue officer to whom he innocently offered the same bargain, and showed a specimen of the cigars. The officer took him to the assessor of the district, who said he was liable to be prosecuted if he had any more such cigars about him, but upon his assertion that he had no more the good-natured assessor dismissed him. The same night he was found in a beer saloon trying to sell thirty-nine bundles of the weed. On trial.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The only activity discernible in Wall street today was confined to the Gold Room, where fresh agitation was produced by the telegrams of renewed fighting between the French and Prussian armies. Of these despatches the reader will be fully possessed by a perusal of the columns devoted to their announcement; but reaching the Gold Room as they did peacemeal and in contradictory and conflicting tones, they led to a feverish, although a not very active market. To-day in France is what the Fourth of July is with us—the great national holiday—and hence it is easy to understand the speculative spirit which kept gold strong at 117¾ in the early forenoon. The leading operators who have not left town (and they are few in number) and the smaller speculators who watch the gold dial were buyers, in the belief that on the *fete* Napoleon the French army would do something to retrieve the recent disasters to French prestige. These expectations were astonishingly disappointed later in the day, when it became evident that the latest engagement of the two armies had not been a defeat of the Prussians. At first it was pronounced an undoubted Prussian victory, and the telegraphic message of King William to his consort at Berlin was cited as authority. The effect was a decline in gold to 116⅝, especially as bonds came 87⅛ from London. Then Napoleon's version was published, showing a bloody repulse of the Prussians, and gold ran back to 117⅛, its upward movement being accelerated, however, by a purely local influence, viz., the discovery that the Gold Bank, after the clearances of the day, retained a balance of only half a million gold. This so frightened the 'shorts,' who have been in constant terror, owing to the largely oversold condition of the market, that the more timid of them began to cover and continued buying until they found that the foreign bankers were again selling on later and 'reliable' intelligence that it was a Prussian victory and that the French had fallen still further back on the line to Paris. Gold now dropped off to 116¾ and closed at 117. As to the item about the Gold Bank, it curiously illustrates how extensive are the speculative and how limited the legitimate dealings in gold. Although the clearances to-day, including gold bought and sold and the renewal of contracts between the 'shorts' and the 'bulls,' reached $42,000,000, the actual gold in the clearing-house to-night is only $500,000.

"It is a curious evidence of the antipathy of the street to the speculators who depressed our bonds by their unfair hammering of the market that the investment demand remains quietly in abeyance, although it was likely to be stirred into activity to-day by the quotation of 87¼ for five-twenties in London following the news of the fighting in Western France, as against 86¾, the opening price this morning. However, as the London Exchange by its system of 'ten share' transactions enables the speculators here to operate by the purchase there of a few thousand bonds to run the price up, so sharp an advance was not believed to be other than the result of special artificial manipulation, and hence the dubious home investors refused to take the bonds off the hands of the foreign bankers who are so ready to sell. The consequence was an utterly quiet and steady market despite the apparent buoyancy abroad. While it is undoubted that our bonds in Europe will recover their original position at par in gold, their progress will not be so unhealthily quick as reported to-day by cable."

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to

EDWIN N. BENSON,
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.

Or to their Attorney,

GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

$ 16 tu6t*

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1106 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on SATURDAY, August 13, to consider the report of the subcommittee in the matter of the dispute as to the nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional district, after hearing the evidence submitted, it was unanimously decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Convention of that district.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

Attest:—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG, Secretaries.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Continued Prussian Successes!

French and German Reports.

Capture of Bitche Denied

The Prince Imperial in Paris.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Defrauding the Revenue.

FROM EUROPE.

Swiss Observation Corps.

BERNE, Aug. 16.—The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded.

French Chambers Unworthy of Respect.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy of public respect. Were members not elected by fraud and coercion they might be trusted as a Committee of Public Safety.

Algeria in a State of Siege.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Algeria has been declared in a state of siege.

Prussia Not an Aggrandizer.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A document ascribed to Count von Bismarck is in circulation in Prussia declining territorial aggrandizement as a result of the war.

The Bavarians

have not yet been supplied with needle-guns. They still use the old percussion lock muzzle-loader.

Capture of Bitche Denied.

The French deny the story of the capture of Bitche.

Danger of MacMahon.

It is feared in Paris that Marshal MacMahon's corps at and around Strasburg is entirely cut off from the main body of the French army.

The following items are extracted from French official bulletins:—

The Prussians at Strasburg.

The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasburg.

The Town of Bitsche

still holds out against the enemy.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

The railway bridge at Targesheim, on the line between Strasburg and Basel, has been destroyed by the enemy.

A French Victory Needed.

The *Times*, in its money article, says a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace.

The Prince Imperial in Paris.

The stories of the arrival of the Empress and Prince Imperial are repeated to-day. They are, however, untrue. It is certain that the Prince is now in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Midway Islands Channel.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Reports have been received from Lieutenant-Commander Sicard, commanding the Saginaw, who is superintending the deepening of the channel to the harbor at the Midway Islands, of the progress of the work to July 21. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $50,000 for deepening the entrance to the harbor. The results thus far indicate that the sum will be far from sufficient to complete the work. The contract was given to Mr. Townsend, of Boston. He does not think that after the harbor is entered it will be a very favorable one for large ships. Springs will probably be necessary to cant a steamer for going into it or to turn her around, particularly a large side-wheel steamer. It is estimated that at least one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars will be required to execute the work, and three or four years of industrious employment.

The Asiatic Fleet.

The brig Palos, Commander Beardsley, arrived at Gibraltar on July 16 from Boston, via the Azores. Health of the ship's company was good. The Palos is on her way to join the Asiatic fleet, and will be the first vessel of the United States navy to pass through the Suez Canal.

The Tallapoosa

left Boston yesterday for New York, on her return trip to Washington.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander McGregor has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 32d of September: Ensign Sherrod from signal duty and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Defrauding the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Supervisor Fulton reports the seizure in Baltimore of a sugar and vinegar establishment as an illicit distillery.

Female Government Printer.

Miss Green, of Alliance, Ohio, was admitted to the Government Printing Office to-day on piece-work. This is the first female compositor employed at that establishment.

Debarred from Practice.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The firm of McGill, Grant & Co., patent agents of this city, has been debarred from further practice before the Patent Office by order of the Commissioner.

The Corcoran Art Collection.

The work on the Corcoran Art Building will be completed in about two months. The pictures of the Corcoran Gallery will then be placed in position as a nucleus for an extensive collection under Government auspices.

The Butler Case.

In view of the premature publication of the warrant for the arrest of Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, on charges of forgery in connection with pension cases, the authorities of the Pension Office are of the opinion that Butler will give up his intention of visiting Washington to explain matters, and will secrete himself until the time of the meeting of Congress, when he will claim his privilege as a member to be exempt from arrest while *en route* to the capital.

Foreign Legations in the Dark.

No despatches were received up to noon to-day by either the French or Prussian Legations, giving any decisive information in regard to the result of the battle near Metz.

Cherokee Tobacconists.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that tobacco manufacturers and dealers in the Cherokee country must comply with all the internal revenue regulations enforced elsewhere. The Cherokees have heretofore claimed exemption under the treaty stipulations.

General Grant

has not yet arrived here.

General Whipple

to-day relieved General Robert Williams as Assistant Adjutant General at the War Department.

Interesting Statistics.

An abstract of the next monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics will be made public on Friday. It will contain an interesting table showing the reductions of internal revenue on different classes of articles, the aggregate being $55,000,000, which, with the tariff reduction, makes a total reduction of nearly $80,000,000 per annum.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Stock very scarce. Flour steady; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do., extra, $6·75@7·50; do., family, $8@8·75; City Mills, superfine, $6@7; do., extra, $6·75@7·50; do., family, $8@9·75; Western superfine, $6·75@6·25; do., extra, $6·50@7·25; do., family, $8·25@9·50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn—White, $1@1·10; yellow, $1@1·03. Oats, 45@46c. Rye 180@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $31. Lard dull at 17¼@17½c. Bacon weak and unchanged. Whisky in good demand and selling freely at 96c.

FOURTH EDITION

Austria and the War.

French Hostility to Napoleon.

The Emperor's Sad Condition

Steamer Pennsylvania not Burned.

Archbishop Purcell at Home.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Pennsylvania.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The first despatch, that the steamship Pennsylvania was entirely destroyed by fire, is erroneous. A great part of the cargo was destroyed, but the vessel itself was not damaged. She will sail on the 20th for Havre and New York.

Prussian Confidence.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Despatches from the Prussian Government to the Prussian ambassador here are full of triumph, and express the greatest confidence as to an early result of the war.

French Cities in a State of Siege.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day contains a decree declaring the cities of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort in a state of siege.

The Evacuation of Rome.

The French left two despatch boats in the Tiber on the evacuation of Rome.

Austria and the War.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—Baron von Beust has publicly denied any attempt on his part to mediate in questions at issue between France and Prussia.

The Mitrailleuse.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Experiments recently made with the mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness indicate that the instrument is destructive in close quarters, but that troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the mitrailleuse can be gotten in range.

The "Times" for Prussia.

The London *Times* sympathizes strongly with the Prussians, and rejoices at their many successes.

Bar-le-Duc.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Official despatches from the Prefect of the Meuse to the Minister of the Interior are published here to-day.

The former says a body of German Uhlans had been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching towards Bar-le-Duc, and he has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy.

Meagre News Despatches.

French journals complain of the brevity of the despatches from the seat of war. Even the *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official organ, says the despatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either of the armies.

The Hostility to Napoleon in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There is a growing and bitter feeling of hostility to the Emperor Napoleon in Paris. This feeling is now evinced towards the Empress from the recent ministerial appointments.

Cries of "Vive la Republique!" are now constantly heard from all parts of the city and from all classes of citizens.

Condition of the Emperor.

Reliable information received here reports the Emperor as being in a very dejected state. His melancholy now appears deep seated, and he is constantly overheard repeating to himself *"On ma coupe!"*

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Arrived out, steamships Liberia and Prussian, yesterday.

Manchester Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—2 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Sales of Cotton here 12,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Labor Congress—A Stormy Session—White Democrats vs. Colored Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The Labor Congress admitted Samuel F. Carey to a seat on the floor.

On a motion to admit John M. Langston (colored) a stormy time followed. It was objected that Langston had done everything in his power to injure the labor movement, and had last year insulted the Congress. The yeas and nays were called. During the progress of the voting various members claimed the privilege of explaining their votes.

Points of order were continually made. That no explanation was in order was determined. The delegates finally broke down this ruling of the Chair, and Mr. Coffin, of Washington, in explaining his vote, said that having voted to admit a man identified with the Democratic party (S. F. Carey) he now claimed the right of voting for a man identified with the Republican party.

Loud cries of "Order!" drowned his voice. But when allowed to proceed, he said, as the Republican party had been assailed, he would say that the Republican party had done everything in the way of legislation that had been done for the workingmen.

A storm of cries of order and hisses followed this, and renewed efforts were made to stop the speaker. He stood his ground however, and finally said:—"If Mr. Langston was rejected it would give the Congress the phase of having been manipulated by the Democratic party, while if Mr. Langston was admitted the political balance would be equal.

Mr. Isaac Myers (colored) explained his vote, and asked if a man's identification with either of the political parties was a necessary qualification for admission to this floor?

The Chair said "No."

Mr. Myers said the insult to last year's Congress by Mr. Langston had been punished at that time and he ought to be admitted. He voted "Yea," amid applause.

Isaac Weaver (colored) said he would vote on principle; and whether a man came from heaven or hell he would vote for his admission if he dared to come into this Congress in the interests of the workingmen.

Peter H. Clark, also colored, voted "nay." Three of the four ladies voted "aye." The vote is in progress, standing at the close of this report, yeas 46, nays 20.

The full vote for the admission of Langston stood 49 for to 25 against.

A motion to allow Hon. T. B. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, the privilege of the floor was lost.

Six new delegates reported.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, after which a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

Archbishop Purcell at Home.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Purcell speaks at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening on Papal infallibility, and other matters pertaining to his experiences, etc., in the Œcumenical Council.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 117. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¼; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¼; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 107½. Virginia sixes, new, 62¼; Missouri sixes, 90¼; Canton Co., 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 95¼; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 200 bales at 19½c. Flour declining; sales of 6500 bbls. State at $5·30@6·70; Western at $5·30@7; Southern at $6·25@8·10. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 28,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·20@1·26; winter red, $1·42@1·44. Corn dull and lower; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 87@93c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $29·00. Lard dull. Whisky firm at 96½@97c.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM CUBA.

Accident to the West India Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Panama and West India cable has met with an accident. After beginning to lay the deep sea cable from Cayo Diego Perez towards Santiago de Cuba, a defect was discovered in the cable, which had already been laid across the shallows. The steamer Suffolk returned, and leaves Batabana again to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Grand War Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The Germans of this city are preparing for a monster demonstration in commemoration of the late victory of the Prussian army. The programme will consist of a grand procession through the streets and a festival at the Fair Grounds, or some other convenient place. All German singing societies, bands of music, and other organizations are expected to participate, and all the money received will be applied to the sanitary fund.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrived, steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

An American Bishop Before an English Conference.

Bishop Simpson, who is well known in all parts of this Commonwealth and especially in Philadelphia, addressed the Wesleyan Conference held at Burslem, England, on the 28th ult. The greatest part of the session was taken up with the reception of our distinguished townsman. The London *Times* gives the following report of his remarks:—

Bishop Simpson addressed the conference and said, in substance, mingled emotions arose in his bosom on finding himself once more among them. Methodism was a family all over the world, and they all looked upon England as the old homestead. The Methodist circle was enlarging every year, and he believed it was destined to take in the circumference of the globe. He felt a shadow of gloom come over him when he remembered that Bishop Kingsley, one of their American ministers, who was on his way to England, had died suddenly in Palestine. Thirteen years ago he (Bishop Simpson) was received in the Irish Conference by Dr. Hannah, Rev. R. Young, and Rev. F. West; all these men were now gone to their final rest. He contrasted his position with what it was thirteen years ago. Their Church had always protested against slavery, and when the great struggle came their sons and brothers were faithful to the cause of liberty. The colored people of the South looked upon the Methodist Episcopal Church as their faithful friends. In addition to the colored conferences of the South, they had other conferences, in which were included white ministers as well as ministers of color. Many of the colored population were being educated, and he believed a large number of them would go to Africa and regenerate that land, so that the wealth of man should praise God, and Ethiopia should stretch out her hands to Him. The people of all nations were going to America. People of all nations were becoming citizens of America, and many languages were spoken in the States, and he believed that the great conflict of truth and error would be settled in America. As an American he had confidence in the institutions of his country, but he looked to the spirit and power of Christianity to assimilate the diversities of the American population into one common and united Christian nation. Bishop Simpson then made reference to the vast extent of the Christian mission field occupied by the American Methodist Episcopal Church. The great lesson he drew from that missionary success was that if the churches would go on in faith and do their duty the whole world would be given to Christ. He referred to the question of commerce, and said that this, too, would become increasingly an instrument for the spread of Christianity. Christ spend much time upon the Sea of Galilee, and that prefigured that Christianity would be lord of the sea. Speaking of the progress of Methodism in America during the last thirteen years, he said that while the American population had increased 32 per cent., the Wesleyan Church had increased over 50 per cent. during that time. For the last three years they had increased the amount of their church property at an annual rate of six million dollars, and during the last five years, owing to the centenary movement, the value of their church property had been doubled. Notwithstanding the speculations and controversies in America, the American Wesleyans were unshaken in their attachment to evangelical truth. They (the Wesleyans) differed in some things as to their polity, but the essentials of their ecclesiastical principles were the same. He believed that two things accounted for the success of Methodism—the presence of God in the midst of them, and the co-operation of all the parts and peoples of their churches for the spread of Christianity. He believed that Methodism would be the chief antagonist of Popery. People yearned for the presence of God, and the influence of vestments and ceremonies in the Church of Rome was very great. Ritualism would influence people powerfully who believed that God's presence was connected with such things. There was one doctrine held by the Methodists which would counteract the errors of Romanism and Ritualism, viz.:—That God spoke directly to the human heart. In America they were endeavoring to secure a general union of all the Methodist churches in one, and now that slavery was abolished there was no essential bar to their union. Bishop Simpson's speech was listened to with great delight by the entire conference.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Heartrending Calamity in West Virginia—Three Children Killed by Snakes and a Fourth Drowned.

The Point Pleasant (West Va.) *Journal* of a recent date says:—

A gentleman just from Roane county gives the particulars of a most heartrending calamity that happened last week on Spring Creek, in that county, and by which one family was bereft of four children in less than an hour.

A lady, whose name our informant had forgotten, residing upon the above-named creek, had went down to it in the morning for the purpose of doing "the week's washing," taking with her the youngest child, an infant about a year old, leaving her other three at the house. While engaged at her work she heard suppressed screams at the house. Taking up her little child from the soiled clothes upon which it was sitting, she placed it in an empty wash-tub to keep it from crawling into the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house where she met her eldest child with its head frightfully disfigured and swollen. She hastily gleaned from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under something had hurt them, and that the other two children were still under the house. The mother, upon looking under the house, found them dead, with several moccasin snakes, a very poisonous and deadly species, crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were alarmed, and by their assistance the snakes were killed and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and sickening appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother in her despair and agony had forgotten